

A NEW
POCKET COMPANION
FOR
OXFORD:

OR,

GUIDE THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY;

CONTAINING

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THE
PUBLIC EDIFICES, THE BUILDINGS IN EACH OF
THE COLLEGES; THE GARDENS, STATUES,
PICTURES, HIEROGLYPHICS,

AND ALL OTHER
CURIOSITIES IN THE UNIVERSITY.

WITH AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

FOUNDATION OF THE SEVERAL COLLEGES

AND THEIR
PRESENT STATE.

To which are added,

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE BUILDINGS, TAPESTRY, PAINTINGS,
SCULPTURES, TEMPLES, GARDENS, &c. AT

BLENHEIM AND NUNEHAM,

THE SEATS OF
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH,
AND EARL HARCOURT.

A NEW EDITION,

Corrected, much enlarged, and adorned with a Plan of the University
and City, and Eight other Plates.



OXFORD:

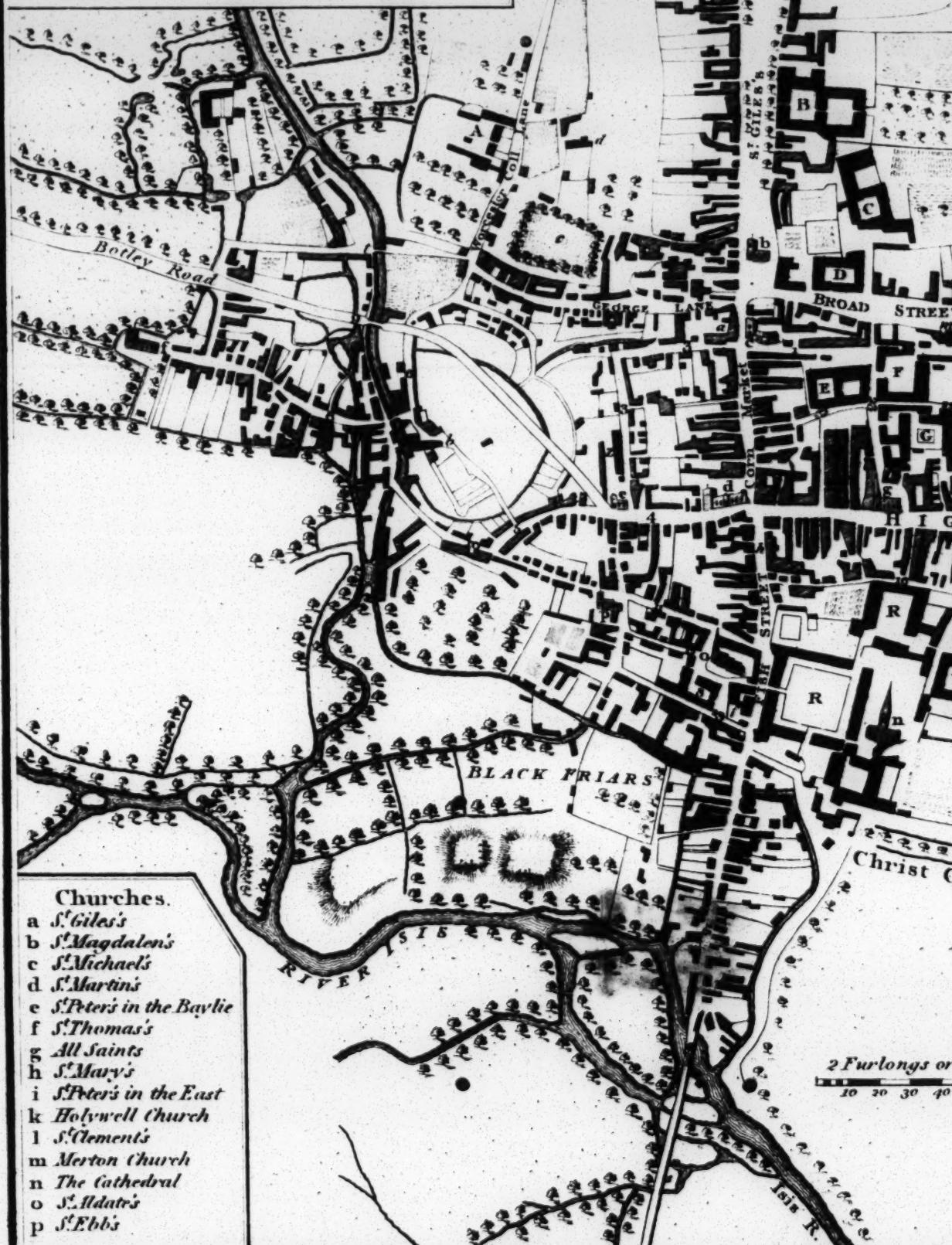
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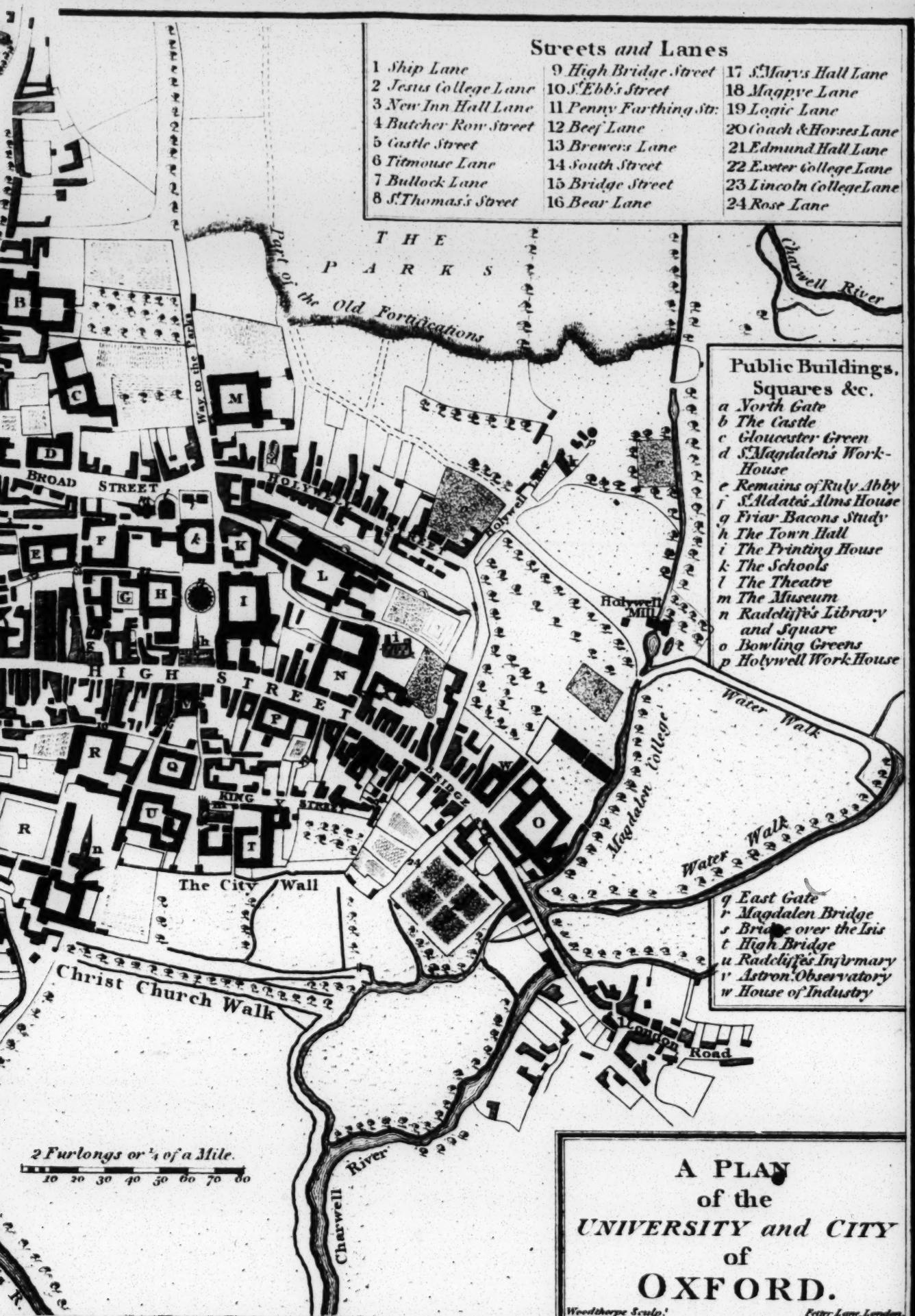
1810.

[Price Three Shillings.]

Colleges and Halls.

A Worcester Coll.	K Hertford Coll.	S Pembroke Coll.
B St. John's Coll.	L New College	T Merton Coll.
C Trinity Coll.	M Wadham Coll.	U Corpus Christi C.
D Balliol Coll.	N Queen's Coll.	V St. Mary's Hall
E Jesus Coll.	O Magdalen Coll.	W Magdalen Hall
F Exeter Coll.	P University Coll.	X Edmund Hall
G Lincoln Coll.	Q Oriel Coll.	Y Alban Hall
H Brasenose Coll.	R Christ Church	Z New Inn Hall
I All Souls Coll.		





See ! *Oxford* lifts her Head sublime,
Majestic in the Moss of Time ;
Nor wants there *Græcia*'s better Part,
'Mid the proud Piles of antient Art ;
Nor decent Doric to dispense
New Charms 'mid old Magnificence ;
And here and there soft Corinth weaves
Her dædal Coronet of Leaves ;
While, as with rival Pride, her Tow'rs invade the Sky.

WARTON's Ode.

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THE
NEW COMPANION
FOR
OXFORD.

OXFORD, as we read in our Chronicles, was, even in the British age, consecrated to the Muses. It was called by the Romans Bellositum. When the place was first fortified does not appear; but the walls, of which some parts are still remaining, were raised upon former foundations, about the time of the Conquest, by Robert D'Oiley, who erected the Castle at the command of the Conqueror in 1071; a work of great strength, and considerable extent, of which one solitary Tower is the only part remaining: the old building being much decayed, on its site, and at the expence of the county, a large and commodious Gaol has lately been erected, which, for strength and convenience, will hardly be surpassed by any in the kingdom. King Henry I. built a Royal Palace on a spot called Beaumont, on the west side of the city, few remains of which are now visible, but the site may be traced in some gardens. King

Richard I. called Cœur de Lion, was born in this palace.

The University of Oxford has many fabulous accounts relating to the time of its origin. It most probably was instituted soon after the propagation of Christianity in this kingdom. Alfred is supposed by some to have been its founder; but others think that he only restored it, in an age of confusion and ignorance, and was the father of that establishment and security, which, notwithstanding some temporary shocks and interruptions, it has maintained ever since. The first College of the University, incorporated by royal charter, was that of Walter de Merton, A. D. 1274; about which time 15,000 scholars are reported to have been resident here: but in the reign of Henry III. the University is said to have consisted of double that number.

In the city and its environs were several Monasteries, the principal of which were St. Frideswide's and Oseney Abbey, and the Dominican, Augustine, and Franciscan convents. The bishopric, which was heretofore part of Lincoln diocese, was erected by King Henry VIII. in 1542.

The situation is on an eminence, rising gradually from its extremities to the centre. It is encompassed by meadows and corn-fields. The meadows, which are chiefly to the south and

west, are about a mile in extent; beyond which are hills of a moderate height, bounding the prospect.

The eastern prospect has likewise some hills at a little distance, the valley growing considerably narrower towards the south; but the north is open to corn-fields and inclosures for a considerable extent, without any hill to intercept the air. It is washed by a number of streams: on the east, by the different branches of the Cherwell; on the south and west, by those of the Thames: all which meet, and join a little below the city, forming one beautiful river. The soil is dry, being on a fine gravel, which renders it not less healthful than pleasant.

From Botley hill, the second hill in Bagley wood, Headington hill, Iffley, and Nuneham, are views of Oxford of uncommon variety and beauty, presenting scenery combined of objects of nature and art, such as cannot be paralleled in any part of Great Britain, and have not many rivals on the continent.

Before the Colleges were erected, the Students were instructed in the houses of citizens, or in inns or halls, supported by benefactions from rich persons, or their own patrimony.

The town, including the suburbs, is a mile in length from east to west, and almost as much in breadth from north to south, being three miles in circumference; but it is of an irregular figure;

and several airy spaces are comprehended within these limits, besides the many courts and gardens belonging to the respective Colleges.

The city, properly so called, formerly surrounded by a wall, with bastions at about 150 feet distance from each other, is of an oblong form, and about two miles in circumference. Magdalen College, with the eastern as well as the northern suburbs, which contain the parishes of Holywell, Magdalen, and St. Giles, with Balliol, Trinity, St. John's, and Wadham Colleges, are without the old walls; of which some part remains as a boundary to Merton College on the south and east and to New College, beginning near the east end of the High-Street, and continuing almost to the Clarendon Printing House, where there was a Portal and a Chapel, called in the old maps, The Ladies' Chapel, some remains of which are still visible.

The principal street of the city runs from east to west, the entire length of the town, but under different names; the High-Street, beginning at Magdalen Bridge, includes at least two thirds of that length; the remainder is to the end of Castle-Street. The High-Street is perhaps without a rival, being of a spacious width and length, adorned with the fronts of three Colleges, St. Mary's and All Saints' Churches, terminated at the east end with a view of Magdalen College Tower, and a beautiful Bridge. Every turn of

this street presents a new object, and a different view, each of which would make an agreeable picture in perspective; whereas, had it been straight, every object would have been seen at one and the same instant, but more foreshortened than at present.

The second street is that which runs from south to north, crossing the street already described. The south side is called Fish-Street, and the other the Corn-Market; from whence we pass into Magdalen-parish and St. Giles's, which form a very spacious street, and in some respects is preferable to either of the former, it having the pleasure and advantage of the country, though connected with the town. One end of this street is terminated by St. Giles's Church, and adorned with the front of St. John's College.

On the east side of Fish-Street (commonly called St. Old's, by corruption from St. Aldate's) stands Christ Church College, the magnificent front whereof is extended to 382 feet in length. On the same side is the TOWN HALL, where the Town and County Sessions, and the Assizes, are held; which was rebuilt at the expence of THOMAS ROWNEY, Esq. late Representative in Parliament, and High Steward of the City.

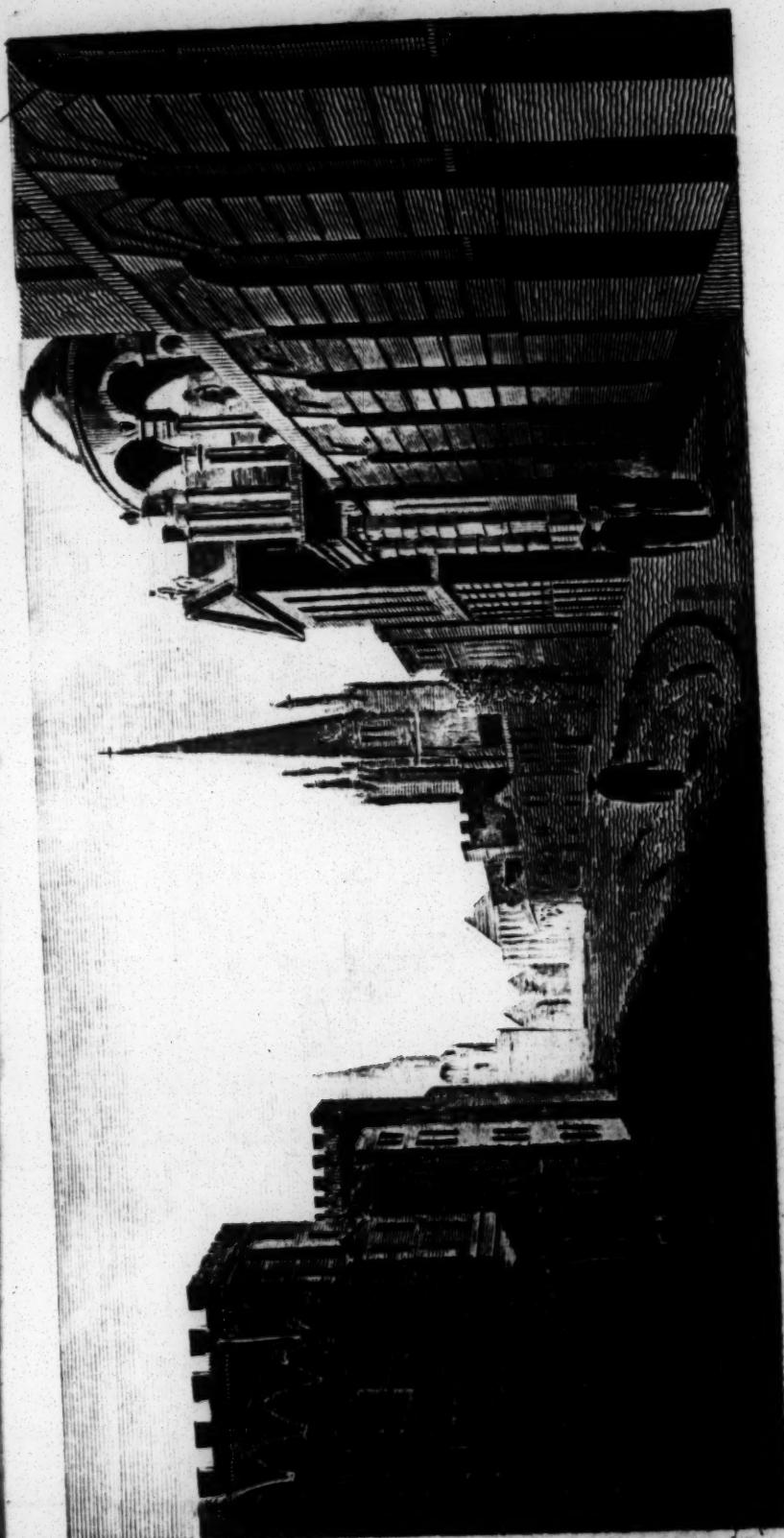
The principal Bridges are, 1. Magdalen-Bridge, built by MR. GWYNN, over the Cherwell, being

526 feet in length, by which we enter the town from London. 2. High-Bridge, in the western suburb, over the Isis, consisting of three arches. 3. Folly-Bridge, as it is commonly called, in the southern suburb, on the same river, where formerly stood an arched entrance, over which was the celebrated Friar Bacon's Study; it consists of three arches, and is, like the rest, entirely built with stone. This is the entrance from Abingdon and various parts of Berkshire.

We must not here omit the many elegant and useful improvements that have taken place, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament obtained in the 11th year of his present Majesty.—The narrow and incommodious passage at East Gate has been opened, which renders this part equal to the magnificence of the High-Street; and in the year 1779 a new stone Bridge, at this entrance of the town, was erected at the expence of upwards of Eight Thousand Pounds.

Agreeably to the same act the North Gate, commonly called the Bocardo, and used for a prison, was taken down in 1771. This prison was memorable for a dungeon, called the Bishops' Hole, in which Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley were confined in the reign of Mary, previously to their martyrdom before Balliol College. The door of this dungeon was purchased by Mr. Alderman Fletcher, who pre-

VIEW of the HIGH STREET



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sented it lately to the committee-room of the New Gaol, where it may now be viewed, with a suitable inscription.

In pursuance also of the same act of Parliament, on the north side of the High-Street, between St. Martin's and All-Saints' Churches, was erected the New General Market, from a plan furnished by Mr. Gwynn, 347 feet long, and 112 wide, equal to any thing of the kind in the kingdom.

The City of Oxford, with its suburbs and liberties, consists of fourteen parishes.

1. St. Mary's.	8. St. Mary Magdalen's.
2. All-Saints.	9. St. Peter's in the East.
3. St Martin's, or Carfax.	10. Holywell.
4. St. Aldate's, or St. Old's.	11. St. Giles's.
5. St. Ebb's.	12. St. Thomas's.
6. St. Peter's in the Bailey.	13. St. John's.
7. St. Michael's.	14. St. Clement's.

Only three of the Churches belonging to these parishes are worthy of observation, viz. St. Mary's, All-Saints, and St. Peter's in the East.

St. Mary's stands on the north side of the High-Street, and is the Church used by the University on Sundays and Holydays. It is well proportioned, and handsomely built in the Gothic style. The Porch is in a more modern taste; the benefaction of Dr. Morgan Owen in 1637, and built by Nicholas Stone, senior. The Church consists of three aisles, and a large chan-

cel, which is paved with black and white marble. The Vice-Chancellor sits at the west end of the middle aisle, on a throne elevated some few steps; a little below which sit the two Proctors; on either hand the Heads of Houses and Doctors; below these the young Noblemen; and in the area, on benches, the Masters of Arts. At the west end also, with a return to the north and south aisles, are galleries for the Bachelors and Under-Graduates; and under the middle ones are seats for the Ladies. The tower and spire, which rises to the perpendicular height of 180 feet, is a noble and beautiful structure, and contains a ring of six large bells. The room on the north side of the chancel, lately repaired in the style of the rest of the Church, is now the Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures.

The Church of All-Saints, situated in the High-Street, is an elegant modern structure, much in the style of many of the new Churches in London. It is beautified, both within and without, with Corinthian pilasters, and finished with an attic story and balustrade. There is no pillar in the Church, though it is 72 feet long, 42 wide, and 50 high. The ceiling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The steeple is remarkable in the modern manner. Its architect was Dr. Aldrich, formerly Dean of Christ Church.

The Church of St. Peter in the East, standing

near the High-Street, was partly built by St. Grymbald, about the year 886, and is supposed to be the most ancient structure, not in ruins, in England. It was formerly the University Church; and even at present, with a view of ascertaining their original claim, the University attend their sermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during Lent. The tower and east end are curious pieces of antiquity. In the year 1760 this Church was beautified and new pewed at the expence of the Parish; and in 1768, by a liberal subscription from the Inhabitants and such Heads of Houses as live in the Parish, the Organ was rebuilt by Messrs. Green and Byfield, of London.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The PUBLIC SCHOOLS, with one side of the Library on the west, form a square of 105 feet: the principal front on the outside is about 175 feet in length; in the middle of it is a gate with a magnificent tower. Three sides of the upper story of the Quadrangle are one entire room, called the PICTURE GALLERY, near the middle of which is a Statue in Brass of PHILIP Earl of Pembroke, by Hubert le Sœur, the Artist who cast the equestrian Statue of Charles I. at Charing-Cross: it is also furnished with the Portraits of most of the Founders of the Colleges, by

Sunman, many learned and famous men, by various artists, several large Cabinets of Medals, and some Cases of Books, being intended as a continuation of the Bodleian Library. Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, gave his valuable Collection of Manuscripts to the University, together with a sum of money to erect proper cases for them: they are deposited near the entrance into the Gallery; as are Mr. Willis's and Mr. Godwyn's, together with other Collections of Books and Coins.

Dr. Butler, formerly President of Magdalen College, and the late Duke of Beaufort, were at the expence of new wainscotting the Gallery, since which the Pictures have been cleaned and repaired, more advantageously disposed, and their number greatly increased by late Benefactors.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, usually called the Bodleian, from Sir Thomas Bodley, its principal Founder, is a large lofty structure, in the form of a Roman H, and is said to contain the greatest number of Books of any Library in Europe (except that of the Vatican), a Catalogue whereof is printed in two folio volumes.

The ground, on which the Divinity-School is built, was purchased in the year 1427; the building was begun at the expence of the University, and, after some intermission, carried on and completed in 1480 by Humphrey Duke of

Gloucester. It is esteemed a most excellent piece of Gothic architecture, being well proportioned, and finished in high taste, especially its roof. Over the Divinity-School the Duke erected the Library, which he furnished with many choice volumes procured from Italy in the years 1440 and 1443, besides considerable additions bequeathed at his death three years after.

In the year 1597 Sir Thomas Bodley repaired the old Library of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and in 1599 fitted it for the reception of books. An additional eastern gallery was begun by him in the year 1610, and another gallery on the west, projected by him, was erected afterwards. He furnished the Library with a numerous collection of books, procured, with much care and expence, from all parts of the world.

Sir Thomas Bodley died Jan. 28, 1612, leaving an estate for the maintenance of a Librarian, &c. as well as for the necessary repairs of the Library: he added also a body of Statutes for the regulation of his new institution, which were afterwards confirmed in Convocation.

Many large and valuable collections of Greek and Oriental Manuscripts, as well as choice and useful Books, have been added to this Library by later Benefactors; particularly the Earl of Pembroke, Archbishop Laud (to whom alone it is indebted for its inestimable Oriental Manuscripts), Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby,

General Fairfax, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. Saint Amand, and Mr. Godwyn: considerable purchases are likewise annually made at the expence of the University.

The Library and Picture-Gallery are open from nine o'clock till three.

The ARUNDEL MARBLES, part of the ancient collection of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, are now placed to advantage in a large apartment on the north side of the Schools.

In the Logic and Moral Philosophy School is the collection of Marbles, Statues, Bustos, &c. which were many years at Easton, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, and were in 1755 presented to the University by the Countess of Pomfret.

A CATALOGUE OF THE
POMFRET STATUES, BUSTOS, MARBLES, &c.

As they stand numbered in their present repository.

- 1 A STATUE of a Grecian Lady, 7 feet high, wants both arms.
- 2 A ditto of Archimedes, 7 feet 2 high, wants an arm.
- 3 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm and the nose.—*Perhaps modern.*
- 4 A ditto of Minerva, 9 feet high.
- 5 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm.—*Perhaps modern.*
- 6 A ditto of Cicero in the proper habit, 6 feet 9 inches high.—
The drapery very masterly. He has the Sudarium in the right, and the Scroll in the left hand. The character of the countenance settled indignation, in which he seems preparing to speak.

- 7 A ditto of a Grecian Lady, 7 feet high, wants arms.—*The drapery falling over the right leg is finely conducted.*
- 8 A Column from the Temple of Apollo at *Delphos*, with the capital and base, and an Apollo placed at the top, 24 feet 6 inches high.
- 9 A statue of Sabina, 6 feet 9 inches high.
- 10 A Venus de Medicis.
- 11 A square Roman Altar, 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot 3.
- 12 Terminus of Pan, 5 feet 7 inches, wants an arm.
- 13 A statue of Minerva, 5 feet high, wants an arm and the nose.
- 14 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 15 A statue of a Woman, 6 feet high, wants arms and part of the nose.
- 16 A Venus clothed.
- 17 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 18 A statue of Clio sitting, 4 feet 6 inches high, wants one arm and hand.
- 19 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 20 A statue of a young Dacian, 4 feet 3 inches high.—*Perhaps Paris. It is of great antiquity.*
- 21 A Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 22 A statue of Antinous, 5 feet 6 inches high, wants a finger of the right hand.
- 23 A Grecian Lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants an arm.
- 24 A statue of Jupiter and Leda, 3 feet 10 inches high, wants arms.
- 25 An antique Capital, 1 foot 6 by 2 feet, wants a corner.
- 26 A circular Pedestal finely ornamented with heads and festoons of fruit, 3 feet by 1 foot 3 diameter.
- 27 A statue of Scipio Africanus, or Demosthenes, 7 feet high.—*The drapery in a very bold style: it is probably of some orator; the right hand being laid on the breast in a persuasive posture.*
- 28 A ditto of a Woman clothed, 3 feet 8 inches, wants the head.
- 29 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.
- 30 A Boy with his Finger in his Mouth, 2 feet 5 high.
- 31 A statue of Jupiter sitting, 3 feet high, wants a hand.
- 32 A ditto of a Woman, 3 feet 4 inches high.
- 33 The Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.

34 Germanicus's Tomb, 7 feet by 1 foot 8. 66

35 Two Capitals with Beasts' Heads, 2 feet 3 inches high. 67

36 An Egyptian Chair, 2 feet 5 by 1 foot 8.—*Belonging to a priest of Isis and Osiris.* 68

37 A Stone carved with a Claw at the end, 2 feet 7 by 2 feet 6. 69

38 A statue of a Roman Consul, 7 feet high, wants one hand, and the fingers of the other. 70

39 A ditto of a Woman, 4 feet high, wants the head. 71

40 A ditto of Flora, 3 feet 10 inches. 72

41 A ditto of Hercules, 4 feet high, wants hands. 73

42 A ditto of Diana, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms. 74

43 A ditto of Hymen leaning on his Torch, 5 feet 6. 75

44 A ditto of Venus half naked, 4 feet high. 76

45 A circular Altar, 2 feet 6 inches high. 77

46 A statue of Melpomene sitting, 4 feet high.—*Perhaps it is Agrippina, in the character of Melpomene.* 78

47 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 10 inches high. 79

48 A Grecian Lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms. 80

49 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 8 inches high. 81

50 A statue of Camilla, 6 feet 5 inches high. 82

51 A ditto of a Grecian Philosopher, 5 feet high, wants the right arm. 83

52 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 2 inches high. 84

53 A statue of Caius Marius, 6 feet high.—*It has a noble severity.* 85

54 A statue of Bacchus naked, 4 feet 2 inches high.—*A delicate piece of sculpture. The hand is added with much address by Guelphi, by whom are all the modern additions.* 86

55 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 2 inches high. 87

56 A statue of Julia, 6 feet 9 high, wants the arms. 88

57 A Roman Fathom, 6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet. 89

58 A Sphynx, 5 feet 8 inches long. 90

59 A ditto, somewhat less. 91

60 A Sacrifice, 2 feet 3 by 2 feet. 92

61 A basso relievo of a Dacian's Sacrifice, 2 feet by 2 feet 4. 93

62 Part of a Sacrifice, 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 2. 94

63 A naked Trunk of an Hermaphrodite. 95

64 Bassoon relievo, 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 3. 96

65 Bassoon relievo of a Shepherd, 2 feet by 11 inches. 97

66 A Bacchanalian, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
67 A Woman's Head, 1 foot 6 high, wants the nose.
68 The Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 2 inches.
69 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
70 A consular Trunk, 5 feet 6 inches high.
71 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
72 A Bust of a Roman, 1 foot 6 high, wants the nose.
73 The Head of a Man, 1 foot high, wants the nose.
74 A Trunk of Venus naked, 1 foot 10 inches high.
75 An old Man's Head.
76 A Man's Head, 10 inches high, wants the nose.
77 Part of a Head and Neck, 1 foot 6 inches high.
78 An old Man's Head.
79 A statue of a young Satyr, 2 feet 6 inches high.
80 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
81 Beasts devouring Men.—*It is the pedestal of a table; Scylla and Charybdis are represented devouring mariners, whose attitudes are extremely fine.*
82 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 8 inches high.
83 Part of a Man's Foot.
84 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
85 Part of two Masks, 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 9.
86 A Lion, 3 feet 10 inches long.
87 An Alabaster Urn, 2 feet 8 inches high.
88 A Sarcophagus, 5 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6.
89 Statue of Judith, 4 feet 6 inches high.
90 A ditto of Hercules choaking a Lion.—*Few figures have greater spirit. On the rock adjoining seems to have been the figure of a Woman, perhaps of a Muse singing the achievement to her harp.*
91 A Sarcophagus with Boys, 4 feet by 1 foot 4.
92 A Sea Lion, 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches high.
93 Dogs and a Boar, 2 feet long.
94 A sleeping Cupid, 2 feet 5 inches high.—*The Lizard may be a device for the name of the sculptor, unless allegorical.*
95 A Sarcophagus, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot.
96 A basso relievo Roman Repast, 2 feet by 1 foot 7.
97 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet high.

98 Soldiers fighting, 1 foot 11 inches by 2 feet 3.

99 Ditto, 3 feet 11 by 1 foot 3.

100 A Trunk of a young Man, 1 foot 11.

101 The Triumph of Amphitryon, 2 feet by 2 feet.

102 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 1 foot 3 inches high.

103 The taking of Troy, 7 feet by 11 inches.—*The figures executed with amazing expression.*

104 Boys embracing, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 6.

105 The Herculean Games, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.

106 Boys, 2 feet by 1 foot.

107 A Woman and a Child sitting in a square nich, 1 foot 9 inches, by 1 foot 7.

108 A Roman Monument with three Busts, 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3.

109 Part of a Roman Monument.

110 Ditto.

111 Bust of a Roman Head.

112 Ditto.

113 A Roman Bust.

114 A Bust of Fauna.

115 A ditto of Faunus.

116 The Bust of a young Man.

117 A Bust of Diana.

118 Ditto of a Grecian.

119 Ditto of a Woman clothed.

120 Ditto of a Philosopher.

121 Philosophy, a bust.

122 A Bust of Niobe.

123 Ditto of one of her Sons.

124 Ditto of Venus de Medicis.

125 Ditto of a Woman clothed.

126 A Bust clothed, wants the head.

127 Ditto.

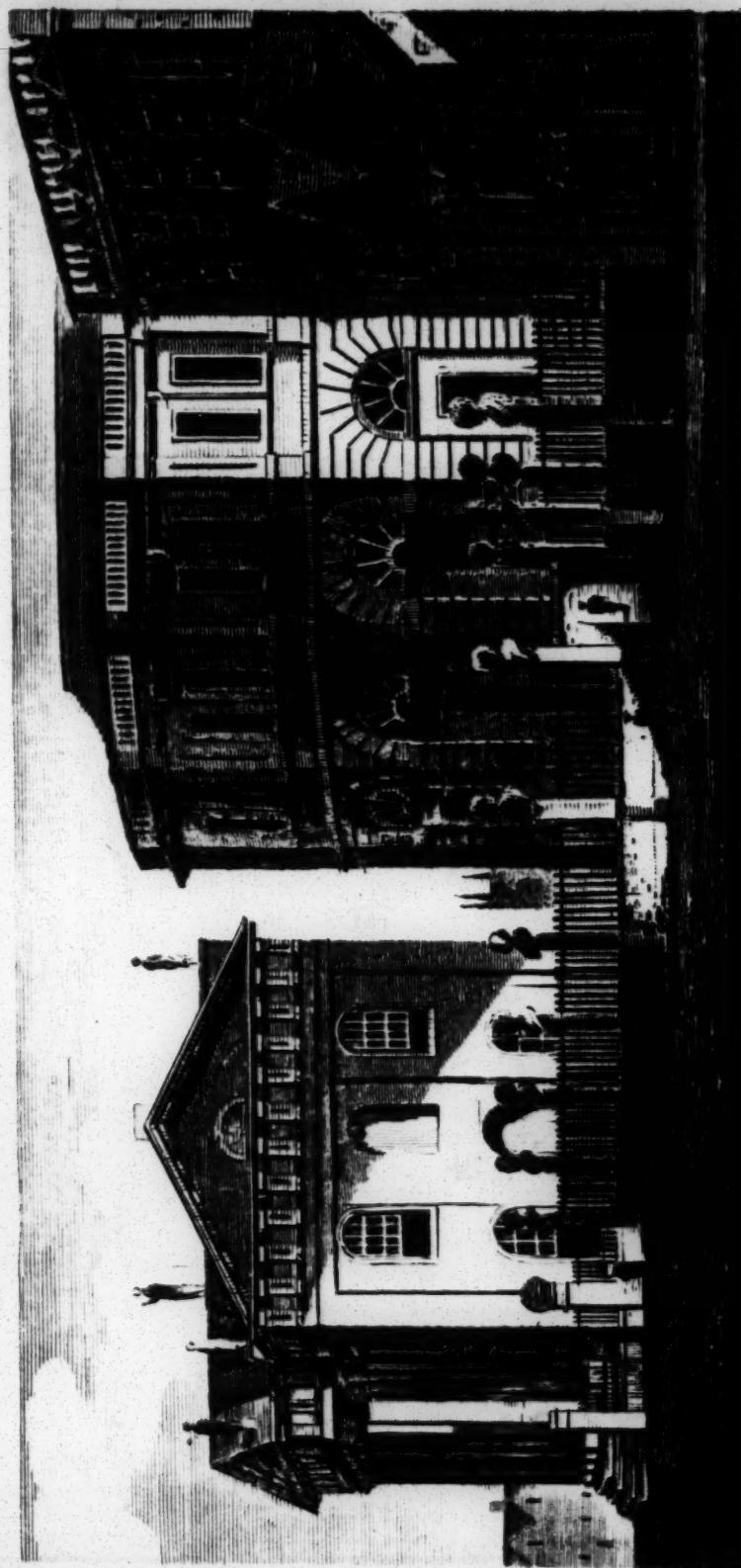
128 Ditto.

129 Ditto.

130 A Bust naked, head wanting.

131 Bust of an old Man half naked.

132 Ditto of a Roman.



PRINTING HOTEL, TRINITY & MARYLAWN

133
134
135

133 Bust of Henry VIII. *modern.*

134 Do. (mod.) of Rob. C. Pal. Rhen. D. Bav. 1637. *Æt. 17.*

135 A Colossal Head of Apollo.

THE THEATRE.

The front of this building is opposite to the Divinity School, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and the statues of Archbishop Sheldon and the Duke of Ormond. Its roof has been admired as a *chef-d'œuvre* of Carpentry, being continued to a great breadth, by a very ingenious truss of timber-work, sustained only by the side walls, without intermediate support, its extent being 80 feet one way by 70 feet the other.

In consequence of the failure of the original roof, it was taken off, and a new one in its present form was executed in the year 1802.

When properly filled, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor being seated in the centre of the semicircular part, the Noblemen and Doctors on his right and left hand, the Proctors and Curators in their robes, the Masters of Arts, Bachelors, and Under-Graduates, in their respective habits and places, together with strangers of both sexes, it makes a most august appearance.

On the north side is the statue of Charles II. Within are the Portraits of the Founder (Archbishop Sheldon), the Duke of Ormond, and Sir

Christopher Wren, the Architect. Likewise a curious Ceiling, by Streater; the following description of which is taken from Plott's Natural History of Oxfordshire:

“ IN imitation of the Theatres of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, which were too large to be covered with lead or tile, so this, by the painting of the flat roof within, is represented open; and as they stretched a cordage from pilaster to pilaster, upon which they strained a covering of cloth, to protect the people from the injuries of the weather, so here is a cord-moulding gilded, that reaches cross the house, both in length and breadth, which supporteth a great reddish drapery, supposed to have covered the roof, but now furled up by the *Genii* round about the house, towards the wall which discovereth the open air, and maketh way for the descent of the *Arts* and *Sciences*, that are congregated in a circle of clouds, to whose assembly *Truth* descends, as being solicited and implored by them all.

For joy of this festival some other *Genii* sport about the clouds, with their festoons of flowers and laurels, and prepare their garlands of laurels and roses, viz. *Honour* and *Pleasure*, for the great lovers and students of those arts: and that this assembly might be perfectly happy, their great enemies and disturbers, *Envy*, *Rapine*, and *Brutality*, are by the *Genii* of their opposite virtues, viz. *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, and *Eloquence*, driven from the society, and thrown down headlong from the clouds: the report of the assembly of the one, and the expulsion of the other, being proclaimed through the open and serene air by some other of the *Genii*, who,

blowing their antic trumpets, divide themselves into the several quarters of the world.

Thus far in general.

More particularly, the circle of figures consists, first of *Theology*, with her Book of Seven Seals, imploring the assistance of *Truth* for the unfolding of it.

On her left hand is the *Mosaical Law*, veiled, with the tables of stone, to which she points with her iron rod.

On her right hand is the *Gospel*, with the cross in one hand, and a chalice in the other.

In the same division, over the *Mosaical Law*, is *History*, holding up her pen as dedicating it to *Truth*, and an attending *Genius*, with several fragments of old Writing, from which she collects her history into her books.

On the other side, near the *Gospel*, is *Divine Poesy*, with her harp of David's fashion.

In the triangle on the right hand of the *Gospel* is also *Logic*, in a posture of arguing; and on the left hand of the *Mosaical Law* is *Music*, with her antic lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of Music Notes on her knee, with a *Genius* on her right hand (a little within the partition of *Theology*) playing on a flute, being the emblem of ancient Music.

On the left (but within the partition of *Physic*) *Dramatic Poesy*, with a Vizard, representing *Comedy*, a bloody dagger for *Tragedy*, and the reed pipe for *Pastoral*.

In the square, on the right side of the circle, is *Law*, with her ruling Sceptre, accompanied with Records, Patents, and Evidences on the one side, and on the

other with *Rhetoric*: by these is an attending *Genius*, with the Scales of *Justice*, and a figure with a Palm-branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions; and the *Roman Fasces*, the marks of Power and Punishment.

Printing, with a Case of Letters in one hand, and a Form ready set in the other, and by her several Sheets hanging to dry.

On the left side the circle, opposite to *Theology*, in three squares, are the *Mathematical Sciences*, depending on *Demonstration*, as the other on *Faith*; in the first of which is *Astronomy*, with the Celestial Globe, *Geography*, with the Terrestrial, together with three attending *Genii*, having *Arithmetic* in the square on one hand, with a paper of figures; *Optics* with the perspective Glass; *Geometry*, with a pair of Compasses in her left hand; and a table, with geometrical figures in it, in her right hand. And in the square on the other hand, *Architecture* embracing the capital of a column, with Compasses, and the *Norma* or Square lying by her, and a workman holding another Square in one hand, and a Plumb-Line in the other.

In the midst of these squares and triangles (as descending from above) is the figure of *Truth*, sitting as on a cloud, in one hand holding a Palm-branch (the emblem of victory), in the other the Sun, whose brightness enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is so bright, that it seems to hide the face of herself to the spectators below.

Over the entrance of the front of the Theatre are three figures tumbling down; first *Envy*, with her snaky hairs, squint eyes, hag's breast, pale venomous

complexion, strong but ugly limbs, and riveled skin, frightened from above by the sight of the shield of *Pallas*, with the *Gorgon's* head in it, against which she opposes her snaky tresses; but her fall is so precipitous, she has no command of her arms.

Then *Rapine*, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, sharp twangs, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a bloody dagger in one hand, in the other a burning flambeau; with these instruments threatening the destruction of Learning, and all its habitations: but she is overcome, and prevented by a *Herculean Genius*, or power.

Next that is represented brutish, scoffing *Ignorance*, endeavouring to vilify and contemn what she understands not, which is charmed by a *Mercurial Genius*, with his *Caduceus*."

In the Theatre are held the Public Acts called the *Comitia*, and *Encænia*, and Lord Crewe's annual Commemoration, in June or July, of the Benefactors to the University; when the Prizes adjudged to particular Performances are publicly recited.

This superb Edifice, which justly deserves to be deemed one of our principal curiosities, was built by that celebrated Architect Sir Christopher Wren, at the expence of Archbishop Sheldon, the Chancellor, in 1669, and cost his Grace 15,000l. to which he added 2000l. to purchase lands for the perpetual repair of it. Before the erection of the Clarendon, the upper part was

used as a Printing-House; which accounts for so many of the Oxford editions of books, published about the end of the seventeenth century, having their title-pages ornamented with a small view of the Theatre.

THE MUSEUM.

On the west side of the Theatre stands the Ashmolean Museum, a handsome Edifice, built by the University at the request of Elias Ashmole, Esq. Windsor Herald to King Charles II. who placed here all the rarities he had collected and purchased, particularly from the two Trades-cants. The Building was completed in 1682, under the conduct of Sir Christopher Wren, and is admired for its symmetry and elegance. The eastern Portico is highly finished in the Corinthian Order, and adorned with variety of characteristical embellishments.

Mr. Ashmole presented to the University a valuable collection of Natural Curiosities, Coins, and Manuscripts, together with three gold Chains, one of philigrain work, he had received as honorary presents from the King of Denmark and other Princes, on occasion of his Book on the Order of the Garter.

This repository has been greatly enriched by several ample and valuable benefactions. The principal natural curiosities are the collection of

Bodies, Horns, Bones, &c. of animals preserved dry or in spirits; curious and numerous specimens of Metals and Minerals; Dr. Lister's collection of Shells, Ores, Fossils, &c. most of which are published in his *Synopsis Conchyliorum*, and in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Its two first Keepers were Dr. Robert Plot and Mr. Edward Lhwyd, the former of whom deposited here all his natural bodies mentioned in his *Histories of Staffordshire and Oxfordshire*; and the latter the collections he had made in his travels through England, Wales, and Ireland. Mr. Borlace, author of the *Natural History of Cornwall*, presented also to this Museum the specimens of Crystals, Mundics, Coppers, Tins, &c. described in that work.

The large Magnet given by the Countess of Westmorland is of an oval shape, 18 inches long, 12 wide, and supports a weight of 145 pounds.

Three curious pieces of art deserve particular notice; viz. a model of a Ship; a picture of our Saviour going to his Crucifixion, composed of the most beautiful lively feathers; and an ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of King Alfred.

The last and very entertaining present to this collection was given by Mr. Reinhold Foster, who went the first voyage round the world with Captain Cook, consisting of a great variety of the manufactures, habits, warlike instruments,

and an idol, which he brought from the island of Otaheite and New Zealand.

Among the Paintings are a few very good ones: a dead Christ, by Annibal Carracci. Thomas Earl of Arundel, and the Duke of Norfolk, his son, by Vandyke. Christ's Descent into Hell, by Brugell.

In this building are three small Libraries; the first, called Ashmole's Study, contains his printed Books and Manuscripts relating to Heraldry and Antiquity, and the Manuscripts of Sir William Dugdale, author of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. The second contains Dr. Lister's Library. The third that of Mr. Antony à Wood, with his laborious and learned collections, relating chiefly to this University and City.

On the first floor is the apparatus for the Lectures in Experimental Philosophy, where the Professor reads his Courses of Lectures; underneath is the grand apparatus for the present extensive Lectures in Chemistry now established in the University.

CLARENDON PRINTING-HOUSE.

On the other side of the Theatre, and north of the Schools, stands the Clarendon Printing-House, built in the year 1711, with the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History; the copy of which was given to the Uni-

versity by the Lords Clarendon and Rochester, Sons to that noble Lord. It is a noble edifice, 115 feet in length, and consists of two lofty stories. Towards the street is a magnificent Portico of the Doric order; the height of the columns being equal to the two stories. This is answered on the opposite side next the Schools by a frontispiece supported by three-quarter columns of the same dimensions; and the Doric entablature encompasses the whole building. On the top are statues of the nine Muses; and over the entrance on the south side a statue of the Earl of Clarendon. As we enter on this side, on the right hand, are the apartments where Bibles and Common Prayer Books are printed, under the privilege and appointment of the University. On the left is the University Press; and a well-finished apartment, where the Heads of Houses and Delegates meet on the business of the University.

RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY.

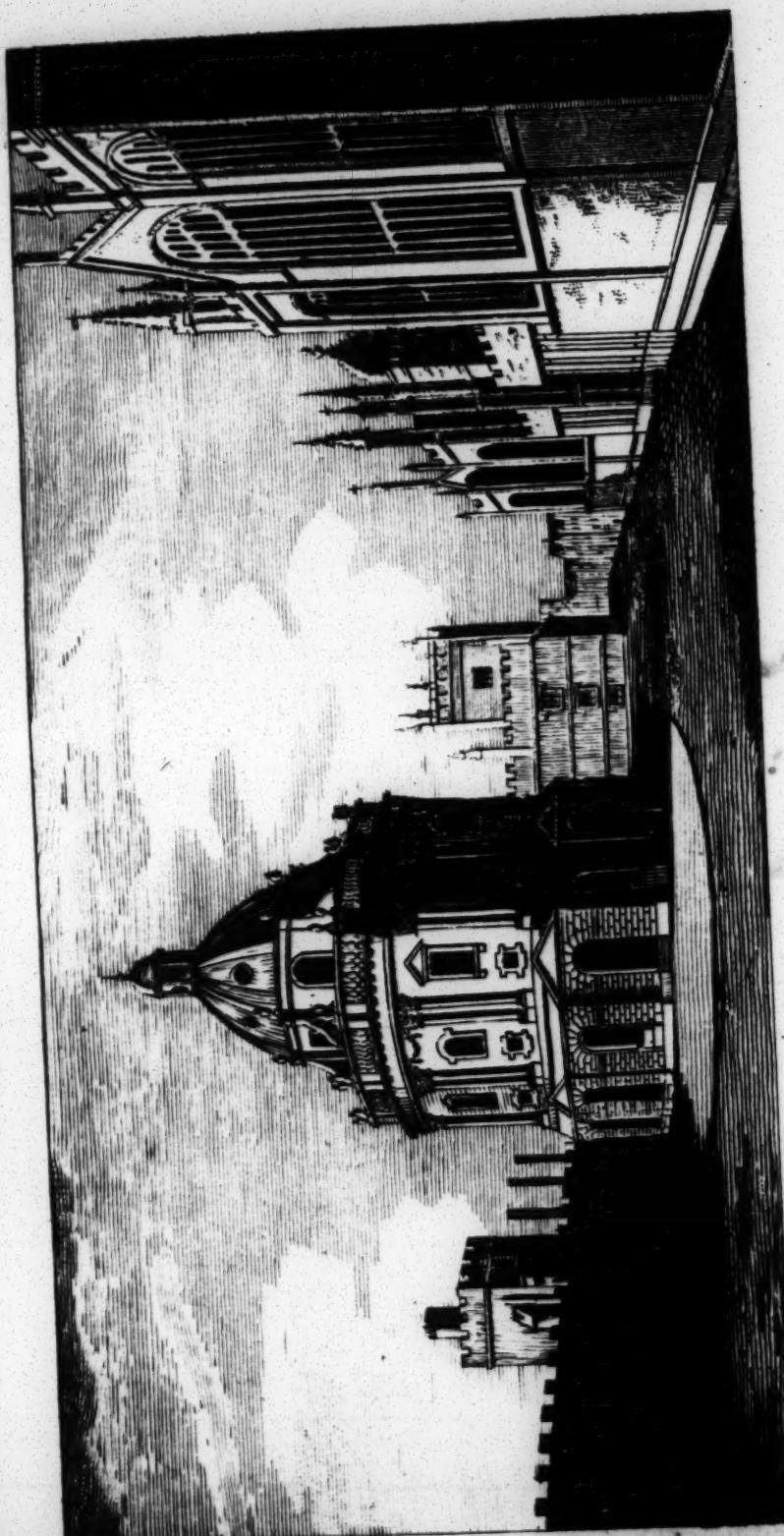
Southward of the Schools, in the centre of a beautiful area, stands the new or Radclivian Library; for the building whereof, that celebrated Physician Dr. John Radcliffe bequeathed the sum of 40,000l. He fixed the salary of the Librarian at 150l. per annum; appropriated 100l.

per annum to buy books, and 100l. per annum to keep the Library in repair.

The rustic basement, which is 100 feet in diameter from outside to outside, is a double octagon, or sixteen square; all of which squares are distinguished by their projection, and by a pediment or frontispiece, which forms each into a gateway.

The superstructure, raised upon this basement, is perfectly cylindrical, and adorned with three-quarter columns of the Corinthian Order; which are ranged, not at equal distances, but in couplets. Between these there is an alternacy of windows and niches all round: over the latter, next to the architrave, are beautiful festoons of fruits and flowers. The entablature is much enriched with carving; and over it is a balustrade surrounding the whole, finished with vases on the piers perpendicular to the columns; above which is a cupola 60 feet high. Seven of the gateways above mentioned are entrances into the portico or arcade; in the centre of which within the piers is a wide-spreading dome; and without them a cloister almost encircling it. Over each of the entrances is a dome of smaller dimensions, curiously wrought with variety of Mosaic. The eighth gateway is appropriated to the stair-case, the well of which is oval; and the steps, which are of stone, adhering to the wall at one end, seem rather to be upheld by the iron

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rail that is upon them, than supported underneath at the other. The pavement is of different coloured stone, brought from Harts Forest, in Germany.

The dome, which is 80 feet high from the pavement, is wrought in curious compartments in stucco. It is chiefly lighted by windows in the cylindric part; between which are tresses of fruits and flowers. In the circular part, without the piers, are the book-cases and reading-tables: the gallery above is appropriated to the same uses as the circular part beneath. Over the door is a very good statue of the Founder by Rysbrack. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a bust of Gibbs, the Architect. The first stone of this superb building was laid May 17, A. D. 1737; and, being completely finished, it was opened on Thursday, April 13, 1749.

In this Library are a couple of superb Roman Candlesticks, of incomparable workmanship, given to the University by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. They were found in the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's palace at Tivoli, in the Campania Romana.

The Public are indebted to Dr. Radcliffe's Trustees for building and completely furnishing the PUBLIC INFIRMARY at the north side of the city, which is maintained and supported by voluntary contributions. An institution which in this place must be productive of very exten-

sive benefits, as, while it relieves the poor, it serves as a school for the Students in Physic. It was completed and opened for public use on St. Luke's day, 1770.

The munificent Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe have also built a magnificent

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY,

in an advantageous situation, as it commands an extensive horizon, not incommoded by the town, which was originally designed by Henry Keene, but was afterwards improved and completed under the direction of that eminent artist, Mr. Wyat. The Eight Winds, after the manner of the Temple at Athens, are placed on the third story, and the Atlas on the top. It is built in an open field adjoining to the north side of the Infirmary; the land a benefaction of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. The whole building is 175 feet in length; its breadth from north to south in the centre, exclusive of the portico, is 57 feet; and at each wing 24 feet.

Between the wings in the north front springs a semicircle, which includes the Hall with two adjacent Libraries on the ground-floor; the staircase and the Lecture-Room with two adjoining rooms on the next story.

The third story consists of an octangular tower, the elevation of which, including the fi-

The Observatory.

Brown's.



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gure on the roof, is upwards of 50 feet. Thus is the elevation of the centre of this building an hundred feet and upwards.

In the eastern wing is contained, in three rooms, a complete set of Astronomical Instruments, fixed in the plane of the Meridian, made by the late unrivalled artist, Mr. John Bird, at the expence of above 1100l. consisting of two Quadrants, each of eight feet radius; a Transit Instrument of eight feet, and a Zenith-Sector of twelve.

In the western wing is placed a set of smaller instruments, for the use of such Students as choose to apply themselves to practical Astronomy.

The Dwelling-House for the Professor is very commodiously connected with the eastern wing of the Observatory by a covered way.

In the lower part of the field is a small circular building, with a moveable roof, in which is placed an Equatorial Sector, for the purpose of observing the places of the heavenly bodies at any distance from the meridian.

As company would interrupt the business of the Observatory, it is not shewn to strangers, and improper intrusion into the grounds is prevented by the Porter at the gate.

THE PHYSIC OR BOTANICAL GARDEN

is situated on the south of Magdalen College. This was the donation of Henry D'Anvers, Earl of Danby, who purchased a lease of the ground (containing five acres) of Magdalen College, surrounded it with a lofty wall, and erected, next to the street, a parapet with iron palisades.

The Gateway is justly esteemed an elegant piece of architecture. The design is ascribed to Inigo Jones; nor is it unworthy of that architect. It was executed by Nicholas Stone, senior. In the centre over the arch is a bust of the Founder, Lord Danby. On the left hand of the entrance is a statue of Charles I. and on the right one of Charles II. On the face of the corona and the frieze is the following inscription: viz. *Gloriae Dei Opt. Max. Honori Caroli I. Regis in Usum Acad. et Reipub. Henricus Comes Danby, D. D. anno 1632.* This inscription is likewise on the garden front.

The Garden is divided into four quarters, with a broad walk down the middle. Near the entrance are two elegant and useful Green-houses, built for Exotics, of which there is a considerable collection. In the quarters is the greatest variety of such plants as require no artificial heat to nourish them, all ranged in their proper classes, and numbered.

Eastward of the Garden, without the walls, is

an excellent Hot-house; where tender plants are raised and brought to great perfection; viz. the Anana or Pine-Apple, the Plantain, the Coffee Shrub, the Caper-tree, the Cinnamon, the Creeping Cereus, and many others. The Caper and Coffee Shrub bear well.

This useful foundation has been much improved by Dr. Sherard, who, in 1728, provided a salary for the Professor, and brought from Smyrna a valuable collection of plants: and the late learned Professor, Dr. Sibthorpe, who also resided some years in the East, enriched the collection with many new articles. The assissant to the Professor is provided by the University; he is generally ready to attend such persons as wish to be minutely informed as to the more scarce and curious plants.

We proceed next to describe and give some account of the several Colleges; and as Magdalen College is the nearest to the place we last mentioned, and the first we meet with in the road from London, it may be most convenient to begin with that College.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

THE College of St. Mary Magdalen is situated near the river Cherwell, at the east end of the

city. The first thing worthy attention is the west entrance into the Chapel; over which are five small figures, of elegant sculpture. That on the right, in a kneeling posture, represents the Founder; the next, William of Wykeham, the Founder of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges; that in the middle, St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the College is dedicated; the next, in a kneeling posture, King Henry III. who refounded the Hospital which was converted into this College; and that on the left, St. John the Baptist, to whom the said Hospital was dedicated.

The building on the left hand is the President's Lodgings. Near the entrance, on the right hand, is the Chapel, which is a well-proportioned edifice, in form of a Roman T inverted. A new roof has been placed on this Chapel, after an elegant design (in 1793); and the whole is now one of the most finished Chapels in the place. In the Ante-chapel, on the left of the organ-loft, is a Monument erected to the memory of two Brothers of the name of Lyttelton, who were drowned in the river Cherwell, one by endeavouring to save the other. The Ante-chapel has been adorned with an elegant new pulpit, lecturer's seat, and new paving.

The west Window, painted in claro obscuro, was done after a design of Schwartz, as appears by a print engraved by Sadelar from the original. It represents the last Judgment. But having

been greatly damaged by the high wind which happened in 1703, it was after a long interval restored to its original excellence by Mr. Eginton, of Handsworth, near Birmingham, in 1794. Till the time of the Civil Wars, all the windows were painted in the same manner. Those now in the Chapel were removed thither from the Ante-chapel in 1741; but not being a sufficient number to glaze the whole, two new ones were afterwards added. And in the year 1797, the Society was at the expence of setting up in the Ante-chapel eight painted windows, designed and executed by the above-mentioned ingenious artist. They are adorned with the figures of the two patron saints, St. John Baptist and St. Mary Magdalen; of Kings Henry III. and VI. by the former of whom St. John Baptist's Hospital was, as we have observed, refounded, and by the latter of whom it was, together with its possessions, conveyed to the College; of William Waynflete the Founder, and William Wykeham, Founder of New College, to which Society Waynflete is conjectured to have belonged; of Bishop Fox, Founder of Corpus Christi College, and Cardinal Wolsey, the Founder of Cardinal College, afterwards refounded with the appellation of Christ Church, both of whom had been Fellows of this Society: The other compartments of the windows are enriched with designs of Christ's Baptism, and of the Adoration at the

sepulchre, with the College-arms, and those of the above-mentioned kings and prelates, and with other ornaments remarkable for the correctness of the style in which they are executed.

The Altar-piece was painted by Isaac Fuller, an English history-painter, about 150 years ago; who, having studied and admired the muscular manner of Michael Angelo, seems to have neglected the graceful elegance of Raphael: for although many of the figures may justly be deemed excellent anatomical drawings; yet, for want of that easy and natural disposition peculiar to the last-mentioned great master, and better colouring, the whole appears crude, and perhaps had not the last finishing. Underneath this piece of the last Judgment, is an admirable picture of our Saviour bearing his cross, long supposed to have been painted by Guido, but now generally attributed to Moralez, a Spanish artist who flourished in the sixteenth century. It was at Vigo, and brought into England by the late Duke of Ormond; but afterwards falling into the hands of William Freman, Esq. of Hamels in Hertfordshire, he gave it to the College. To this Gentleman the College is likewise chiefly obliged for an excellent Organ, two additional Bells to the peal of eight, and other considerable benefactions.

The altar was built, in the present manner, about the year 1730. The design is elegant,

and the workmanship well performed: besides the common embellishments of the Corinthian Order, there are festoons over every pannel, extremely well carved, which greatly enrich it.

Each Window contains six Figures nearly as large as the life, representing the Apostles, primitive Fathers, Saints, and Martyrs. Cathedral service is performed here every day at ten and between three and four, except Sundays and Holidays, when the morning prayers begin at eight, on account of the University sermon.

From hence, on the right, we pass into the Cloister, which remains in its primitive state; the whole making the most venerable appearance of any College in Oxford, having undergone the fewest alterations of any since it was founded. On the south side are the Hall and Chapel; on the west the Library; and on the north and east, the Lodgings of the Fellows, Demies, &c. At the south-east corner of the Cloister is the way up to the Hall, which is a very spacious room, handsomely fitted up, and adorned with six whole-length portraits, viz. of the Founder, Dr. Butler, formerly President, William Freman, Esq. Abp. Boulter, Prince Henry, and Prince Rupert; four half-lengths, viz. Bp. Wilcocks, Bp. Hough, Bp. Warner, a great benefactor to the Library, and Dr. Hammond.

The interior part of this Cloister is ornamented with Hieroglyphics, of which we shall here give

a particular, and, we trust, a rational account, from a Latin^a manuscript in the Library of this College.

Beginning therefore from the south-west corner, the two first figures we meet with are the *Lion* and the *Pelican*. The former of these is the emblem of *Courage* and *Vigilance*; the latter, of *parental Tenderness and Affection*. Both of them together express to us the complete character of a good governor of a College. Accordingly they are placed under the window of those lodgings which originally belonged to the President, as the instructions they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct.

Going on to the right hand, on the other side of the gateway, are four figures, viz. the *Schoolmaster*, the *Lawyer*, the *Physician*, and the *Dvine*. These are ranged along the outside of the Library, and represent the duties and business of the Students of the house. By means of learning in general, they are to be intro-

^a This piece is entitled *Œdipus Magdalenensis: Explicatio viz. Imaginum, et Figurarum, que apud Magdalenenses in interiori Collegii Quadrangulo Tibicinibus impositæ visuntur*. It was written by Mr. *William Reeks*, some time Fellow of this College, at the request of Dr. *Clerk*, who was President from the year 1671 to 1687, and to whom it is inscribed. It is divided into two parts. In the first, the general doctrine of Hieroglyphics is very learnedly discussed. In the latter, he descends to a particular consideration of the Hieroglyphics at *Magdalen*; and from this part the account here given is extracted.

‘duced to one of the three learned professions ;
‘or else, as hinted to us by the figure with *Cap*
‘and *Bells* in the corner, they must turn out
‘*Fools* in the end.

‘We come now to the north side of the Qua-
‘drangle : and here the three first figures repre-
‘sent the History of *David*, his conquest over
‘the *Lion* and *Goliath* ; from whence we are
‘taught, not to be discouraged at any difficulties
‘that may stand in our way, as the *Vigour of*
‘*Youth* will easily enable us to surmount them.
‘The next figure to these is that of the *Hippo-*
‘*potamos*, or *River-Horse*, carrying his young
‘one upon his shoulders. This is the emblem
‘of a good tutor, or fellow of a College, who is
‘set to watch over the youth of the society, and
‘by whose prudence they are to be led through
‘the dangers of their first entrance into the
‘world. The figure immediately following re-
‘presents *Sobriety* or *Temperance*, that most ne-
‘cessary virtue of a collegiate life. The whole
‘remaining train of figures are the vices we are
‘instructed to avoid. Those next to Temperance
‘are the opposite vices of *Gluttony* and *Drunk-*
‘*enness*. Then follow the *Lucanthropos*, the *Hy-*
‘*æna*, and *Panther*, representing *Violence*, *Fraud*,
‘and *Treachery* ; the *Griffin* representing *Covet-*
‘*ousness*, and the next figure, *Anger* or *Morose-*
‘*ness*. The *Dog*, the *Dragon*, the *Deer*, *Flat-*
‘*terry*, *Envy*, and *Timidity* ; and the three last,

“ the *Mantichora*, the *Boxers*, and the *Lamia*,
“ *Pride, Contention*, and *Lust*.

“ We have here, therefore, a complete and instructive lesson for the use of a society dedicated to the advancement of religion and learning; and, on this plan, we may suppose the Founder of *Magdalen* thus speaking, by means of these figures, to the Students of his College.

“ It is your duty, who live under the care of a President, whose *Vigilance* and *Parental Tenderness* are the proper qualifications to support the government of my house, attentively to pursue your studies in your *several Professions*; and so avoid the *Follies* of an idle, unlettered, and dissipated course of life. You may possibly meet with many *Difficulties* at your first setting out in this road; but these every *Stripping* will be able to overcome by *Courage* and *Perseverance*. And remember, when you are advanced beyond these difficulties, that it is your duty to lend your assistance to those who come after you, and whose education is committed to your care. You are to be an example to them of *Sobriety* and *Temperance*: so shall you guard them from falling into the snares of *Excess* and *Debauchery*. You shall teach them, that the vices with which the world abounds, *Cruelty, Fraud, Avarice, Anger*, and *Envy*, as well as the more supple ones

“ of abject *Flattery* and *Cowardice*, are not to
“ be countenanced within these hallowed retire-
“ ments. And let it be your endeavour to avoid
“ *Pride* and *Contention*, the parents of *Faction*,
“ and, in your situation, the worst and most un-
“ natural of all factions, the *Faction of a Cloister*.
“ And lastly, you will complete the *Collegiate*
“ *Character*, if you crown all your other acquire-
“ ments with the unspotted *Purity* and *Chastity*
“ of your lives and conversation.”

From the Cloister we go through a narrow passage in the north side, into the court where the New Building stands. This edifice is 300 feet in length, and consists of three stories besides the garrets. This front is supported by an arcade, which forms a beautiful Cloister. The whole is deemed an elegant structure. It has considerably the advantage of some other modern buildings; as the rooms of the upper story here are exactly of the same dimension with those below, and command a better prospect. Three other sides were intended to be added: but probably, since the effect of that beautiful opening to the meadow has been seen, the Society purpose to finish the ends of the present building, and take down the north side of the old quadrangle.

One unparalleled beauty belonging to this College is the Grove, which seems perfectly adapted to indulge contemplation; being a pleasant kind

of solitude, well planted with trees. It has in it about forty head of deer.

Besides the walks which are in the Grove, there is a very delightful and much frequented one round a meadow surrounded by branches of the Cherwell, called the Water-walks, which yields a great variety, some parts of it running in straight lines, with the trees regularly cut; others winding, and the trees growing little otherwise than as nature directs. On the west side a beautiful opening is made into the Grove, by removing the embattled wall in that part.

This College was founded by William Patten, called WILLIAM of WAYNFLETE, from a village of that name in Lincolnshire, where he was born. He was educated at Winchester School, and is supposed to have been afterwards of New College. Having taken the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, he was elected Master of Winchester School, where he continued twelve years, and then was preferred to be Provost of Eton College by King Henry VI. who advanced him to the bishopric of Winchester in the year 1447, and in 1449 he was constituted Lord High Chancellor of England. In the year 1456 he obtained leave of King Henry VI. to convert St. John's Hospital into a College. He appointed a President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Divinity Lecturer, Schoolmaster, and Usher, four Chaplains, an Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Cho-

risters. The whole number of Students, including Gentlemen Commoners, is about 120.

The Tower, which is so conspicuous from every part of the neighbourhood, and elegant in its structure, was built some time after the foundation of the College, and has been supposed to have been erected under the inspection of Cardinal Wolsey, who was a member of this Society: but this presumption rests only on tradition. No other notice occurs in the records of the Society, than that the Tower was begun in 1492, and completed some years after. The most advantageous view of it is from the Physic Garden. The Tower contains a very musical peal of ten bells.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

ON the north side of the High-street, opposite University College, is Queen's College.

The whole area, on which this fine College is built, is an oblong square of 300 feet in length, and 220 in breadth, which, being divided by the Hall and Chapel, forms two spacious courts.

The south end, which is the grand front, abuts upon the High-street, in the middle whereof is a magnificent gate, and over it the statue of Queen Caroline, under a cupola supported by pillars;

the rest of the front being adorned with niches; but no chambers on this side, except at each end.

The first or south court is a handsome quadrangle, 140 feet long, and 130 broad, having a lofty cloister, supported by square pillars, on the west, south, and east. Over the west cloister are two stories, consisting of the chambers of the Fellows and Students, an elegant gallery, and common room; and in that cloister is the apartment of the Provost. Over the east cloister are also chambers for the Fellows and Students, and some of those of the late benefaction of Mr. Michell. The second or north court has the Library over it on the west, and chambers for the Fellows and Students on the north, east, and south. It has lately received considerable improvements, and is now a very handsome quadrangle.

The Chapel is 100 feet long, and 30 broad. In the arched roof is a piece of painting by Sir James Thornhill. The windows are admirably painted; the subject of that over the altar, by Mr. Price in 1717, is the Nativity of our Saviour: under which has lately been placed a painting on the same subject, a copy by Mr. Cranke from *La Notte, the Night*, of Correggio, in the Dresden Gallery, esteemed one of the first pictures in the world. It was presented to the Society by Mr. Robson of Bond-street. The side windows by Van Linge were removed thither from

the old Chapel; two on the north side are the last Judgment, and two other on the south the Ascension. The rest are all of old glass, remarkable for the liveliness of the colours. This Chapel was begun in 1714, and completed in 1719.

There is a passage between the Chapel and the Hall from the south to the north court, the walls of which carry a handsome cupola with eight Ionic columns, and all the proper ornaments of that order: the outside of the whole is a Doric building, and the inside of the Hall beautified with the same order: but the inside of the Chapel is entirely Corinthian, the ceiling of which is not inferior to the rest.

The Hall, built in the beginning of the last century, is 60 feet long, and 30 broad, with an arched roof of a suitable height. It is furnished with portraits of the Founder and principal Benefactors: to which has lately been added a picture of her present Majesty Queen Charlotte. It is extremely well illuminated, and has a chimney-piece of beautiful marble; and there is an opening from the gallery over the west cloister, originally designed for music; and hither strangers are frequently brought, who desire to see the Society at dinner.

The Library on the west side of the north court, which was completed in 1694, is about 123 feet in length; a noble building of the Corinthian Order, with a spacious cloister to

the east, and the statue of the Founder, and principal Benefactors to the College, in niches to the west, and is adorned with stucco-work by the late Mr. Roberts. It has a splendid Orrery, and is furnished with a valuable collection of books and manuscripts in most languages and sciences. It is also ornamented with a cast in plaster of Paris of the Florentine Boar, presented by Sir Roger Newdigate.

Robert Egglefield, a native of Cumberland, confessor to Queen Philippa, and Bachelor of Divinity in this University, having purchased several tenements in the parish of St. Peter's in the East, erected there a Collegiate Hall, probably by the encouragement of Queen Philippa, consort of King Edward III. giving it the name of *Aula Scholarium Reginæ de Oxon.*; and on the 18th of January, 1340, obtained the Royal Charter for incorporating the society of this Hall or College; by virtue whereof he constituted a Provost and twelve Fellows, ordering that the Provost should be chosen out of the Fellows, and be in holy orders; and that for the future the Fellows should be elected out of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

The principal Benefactors, besides the Founder, were King Edward III. and his Queen Philippa; King Charles I. who gave this College three rectories and three vicarages in Hampshire; Sir Joseph Williamson, Knight, some time Fellow,

who rebuilt part of the College, and left 6000l. towards the finishing of it, besides a valuable library of books; Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. William Lancaster, and Dr. Timothy Halton, Provosts. Some valuable Exhibitions have been since founded by Lady Margaret Hungerford, Sir Francis Bridgman, Mr. Tylney, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and Dr. Holmes. Eight Fellowships, four Scholarships, and four Exhibitions have been established by the late Mr. Michell, of Richmond; and this institution is called the New Foundation in Queen's College. Several very liberal donations were received by the Society in the year 1779, for the purpose of rebuilding the west wing of the front quadrangle, which had been destroyed by fire; and in particular the sum of a thousand pounds from her present Majesty, Patroness of the College.

The members in this College are, a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Taberdars, (so called from *taberdam*, a short gown which they formerly wore,) sixteen Scholars, two Clerks, and forty Exhibitioners; together with Mr. Michell's establishment, and a great number of Masters, Bachelors, Gentlemen Commoners, Commoners, and other Students; in all about 200.

They have here some extraordinary customs. They are called to dinner by the sound of a trumpet. On Christmas-day a boar's head is ushered very solemnly into the common hall or

refectory, with a celebrated monkish song. And on New Year's day the Bursar of the College gives to each member a needle and thread, addressing him in these terms, *Take this, and be thrifty.* This practice of distributing the needle and thread, *aiguille et fil*, had, perhaps, in its origin, some allusion to the name of the Founder, Egglesfield.

Visitor. The Archbishop of York.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

OPPOSITE to Queen's, on the south side of the High-street, stands University College, with an extensive front, more than 260 feet in length. It has two gateways, with a tower over each, at equal distances from the extremities of the building. That on the west leads into the old court, a handsome Gothic quadrangle, 100 feet square; and above the gateway are two statues; one on the outside, of Queen Anne; another within, of King James II. Above the other gateway on the outside is a statue of Queen Mary, daughter of James II. and another within, of Dr. John Radcliffe. This entrance leads into a smaller court of three sides, each about 80 feet in length, open to a garden on the south. The east and part of the north side are occupied by the lodgings of the Master.

On the south side of the western quadrangle stand the Chapel and Hall. That part of the building has lately undergone a considerable alteration, under the directing taste of Dr. Griffith, the present Master, by the lengthening of the windows, the addition of buttresses, battlements, and pinnacles, and the changing of the former clumsy centre into an elegant Gothic bow window, and pediment.

The windows of the Chapel are of fine old painted glass, done by Abraham Van Linge in 1641. The eastern window, by Henry Giles, a glass-painter of York, was given by Dr. Radcliffe in 1687. The ceiling, which was formerly of wood, having been removed for the purpose of repairing the timbers of the roof, has been replaced by a handsome Gothic groined ceiling. In the Chapel are some fine specimens of carving in wood by Gibbons, particularly on the screen, which is enriched with Corinthian pillars, and other architectural ornaments, and is justly entitled to attention both on account of its form, and the excellence of the work. The altar-piece is a copy of the *Salvator Mundi*, a celebrated painting of Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood and presented by the present Master. The Wainscot in the Ante-chapel has been removed, and an arch formed in the west end, which contains a fine monument, erected by his widow, to the memory of Sir William Jones, one of the Judges of the

Supreme Court in Bengal, and formerly a Fellow of this Society. The bas-relief of this monument, which was executed by Flaxman, represents Sir Wm. Jones making the translation and forming the digest of Hindoo laws from the sacred books or Vedas, which the Bramins are reading before him. The Epitaph is surmounted by the Grecian and Hindoo Lyres and the Caduceus, the emblem of eloquence.

The Tigers' heads, by which the bas-relief is supported, are the emblems of Bengal.

The Hall, which was fitted up some years since in the Gothic style, has lately received considerable improvements, and is now one of the most beautiful rooms in Oxford.

In the Common Room is an excellent bust of King Alfred, the Founder of the College, executed by Wilton, from a model by Rysbrack, and presented to the College by the present Earl of Radnor, then Viscount Folkstone. The bust of the Founder stands between the portraits of King Henry IV. and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, two Benefactors to the College, burnt in wood, and given to the Society, by Dr. Griffith.

No part of the buildings of this College can boast of any antiquity. The present spacious and uniform structure was begun in 1634, by the Rev. Charles Greenwood, formerly a Fellow. The work was carried on by Sir Simon Benet,

and by the assistance of succeeding patrons the western quadrangle was finished in 1665. Dr. John Radcliffe gave by will 5000l. for building the north and east sides of the other quadrangle, and also left his Yorkshire estate in trust to the Society, charged with the payment of 600l. to two travelling Fellows, students in Medicine, to whom he ordered apartments to be appropriated in that part of the building.

King Alfred, in the year 872, is usually supposed to have erected certain halls in Oxford, near, or on the spot, where this College stands, and to have given the students small pensions issuing from the Exchequer. But the actual Founder of this College appears to be William, Archdeacon of Durham, who purchased A. D. 1219 one of the old halls which stood near the spot, endowed it with land, and founded ten or more Fellowships for natives of the county of Durham, which were soon reduced to two. Succeeding Benefactors improved the revenues and buildings of the Society. Of these the most considerable are Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who procured lands from King Henry IV. and founded three Fellowships for the dioceses of York and Durham: Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Lord of the Honour of Cockermouth, in 1442 added three Fellowships for the dioceses of Durham, York, and Carlisle, with a preference to natives of the county of North-

umberland: and Sir Simon Benet established four Fellowships and four Scholarships, to which all persons born in the province of Canterbury are eligible.

The present Society consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, and seventeen Scholars, with other Students, amounting in the whole to about 70.

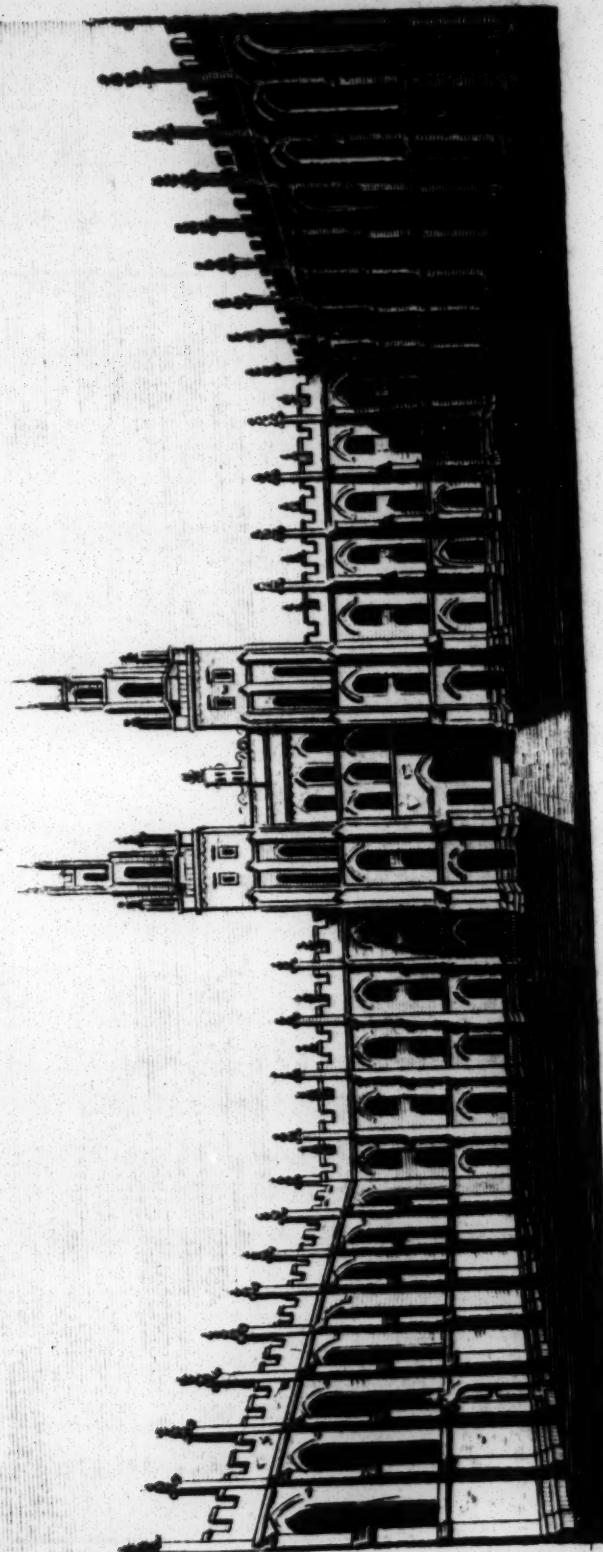
Visitor. The KING.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated west of Queen's, and consists chiefly of two courts. 1. The old court is about 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth, having the High-street on the south, and the Chapel at the north end of it. In this old quadrangle is a dial, contrived by that ingenious architect, Sir Christopher Wren, when Fellow of the College, which by the help of two half rays, and one whole one for every hour, shews to a minute what is the time, the minutes being marked on the sides of the rays, fifteen on each side, and divided in five by a different character.

2. Their grand court, situated behind the former, is a spacious and beautiful quadrangle, having the Library on the north, the Hall and Chapel on the south, the Cloister on the west,

Part of the Story Collection



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and the Common Room, with other handsome apartments, on the east, adorned with two beautiful Gothic towers. This court is in length, from north to south, about 172 feet, and in breadth 155. The Chapel of this College is about 70 feet long, and 30 broad; the Ante-chapel of the same dimensions. The Altar-piece is of a beautiful clouded marble, and over it a fine Assumption-piece of the Founder, painted by Sir James Thornhill. Here are also two elegant Vases, one on each side of the altar, by the same hand; the bas-relief of which represents the institution of the Two Sacraments. The compartment over the communion-table is filled with a picture painted at Rome in the year 1771, by the celebrated Mr. Mengs. The subject of this piece is our Saviour's first appearance to Mary Magdalene after his resurrection; which is called by the painters a *Noli me tangere*, in allusion to the first words of Christ's speech to her, “*Touch me not.*” The colouring is exquisite, especially in the body of our Saviour. There is something very amiable, mixed with dignity, in the countenance and character of this figure; while the mild composure of it is finely contrasted by that ecstasy of joy and astonishment, which appears on the face of Mary.

The roof of the Chapel is divided into compartments, carved and gilded. The screen, which

divides the Chapel from the Ante-chapel, was the design of Sir Christopher Wren.

The new Library is a magnificent Gallery, 198 feet long, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and about 40 feet high, finished at a great expence. The outside is Gothic, in conformity with the rest of the quadrangle. The inside consists of two grand ranges of book-cases, one above the other, supported by pilasters of the Doric and Ionic orders. Over the book-cases are placed interchangeably vases and bustos, by Sir Henry Cheere, of many eminent persons, formerly Fellows of this Society, of which the following is a list, viz.

1. Sir *Anthony Shirley*, Knight, A. B. Count of the Empire, and Ambassador from Schach Abbas, Emperor of Persia, to the Christian Princes, in the reign of James I. admitted Fellow 1582.
2. Sir *William Petre*, Knight, LL. D. Secretary of State to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and Privy Counsellor to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, 1523.
3. *George Clarke*, LL. D. Secretary of War, and afterwards, in the reign of Queen Anne, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Secretary to Prince George of Denmark, and in five Parliaments Burgess for the University, 1680.
4. Sir *Daniel Dunn*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and one of the first Burgesses in Parliament for the University, 1567.
5. *Henry Coventry*, Esq. LL. B. Ambassador at Paris, and Secretary of State in the reign of Charles II. 1634.
6. Sir *Robert Weston*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1536.
7. Sir *William Trumbull*, Knight, LL. D. Ambassador to the French and Turkish Courts, in the reign of James II. Secretary of State to King William III. and Burgess for the University, 1657.

8. *Charles Taibot*, LL. D. Baron of Hensol, and Lord High Chancellor of England, 1704.
9. Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knight, the famous Architect, LL. D. and Savilian Professor of Astronomy, 1653.
10. *Richard Steward*, LL. D. Dean of St. Paul's, Provost of Eton, Clerk of the Closet to Charles I. and Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Affairs at the Treaty of Uxbridge, 1613.
11. *Thomas Tanner*, D. D. Bishop of St. Asaph, 1696.
12. *James Goldwell*, LL. D. Bishop of Norwich, and Secretary of State to Edward IV. 1441.
13. *Gilbert Sheldon*, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University, 1672.
14. *Brian Dupper*, D. D. Bishop of Winchester, Preceptor to Charles II. when Prince of Wales, and Lord Almoner, 1612.
15. *David Pole*, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Bishop of Peterborough, 1520.
16. *Jeremy Taylor*, D. D. Bishop of Down and Connor, 1635.
17. *John Norris*, A. M. Rector of Bemerton, Wilts, 1680.
18. *Thomas Sydenham*, M. D. 1648.
19. *Thomas Linacre*, M. D. Founder of the College of Physicians, London, 1484.
20. Sir *Clement Edmonds*, Knight, A. M. Secretary of the Council in the reign of James I. and Burgess for the University, 1590.
21. Sir *William Byrde*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Burgess for the University, 1578.
22. Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Knight, LL. D. Judge-Advocate, and Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, 1689.
23. *Robert Hovenden*, D. D. Warden of All Souls, 1565.
24. Sir *John Mason*, Knight, M. B. Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and the first Lay-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1521.

Over the great door is a very fine bust of the Founder, Archbishop Chichele, in white marble, done by Mr. Roubiliac. The elegance of the room and the choiceness of the collection, con-

sisting greatly of scarce and foreign books, make this esteemed one of the best libraries in Oxford.

The statue of that generous benefactor, Colonel Codrington, who was the founder of the Library, by Sir Henry Cheere, is erected in the middle, on a pedestal of veined marble; this part of the building being twice the breadth of the rest. The Colonel died in 1710, and the statue was erected in 1730.

The Hall is an elegant room, in which are the portraits of Archbishop Chichele, Founder; Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Over the chimney, which is a very neat one of dove-coloured marble, under the Founder's picture, is a piece of Sir James Thornhill's, representing the finding of the Law, and Josiah renting his clothes, from 2 Kings xxii. 11. On the opposite side of the Hall is a bust of the Founder; on one side of him Linacre, and on the other John Leland, the famous antiquary, and author of the Itinerary, both members of this Society. In the Hall is also a statue of that ornament to this Society and the University, the late Mr. Justice Blackstone, executed by Bacon in 1784. This room is ornamented with many other busts, which are chiefly copies from the antique.

The College Buttery, which was built with the Hall, is divided by a passage; it is of an oval form, with an arched stone roof of very curious work.

The Warden's lodgings, which front the High-street, and are contiguous to the rest of the College, form a handsome house.

The Founder of this College, Dr. Henry Chichele, was born at Higham Ferrars in Northamptonshire; and, having had his school learning in that town, was, in the year 1387, made by William of Wykeham one of his first set of Fellows at New College in Oxford, where he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He was Archdeacon of Sarum, and afterwards Chancellor of the same church; and becoming known to Henry IV. was sent on several embassies by that Monarch, and advanced first to the bishopric of St. David's, in which having continued five years, he was translated on July 29, 1414, to the see of Canterbury, of which he remained Archbishop twenty-nine years. He laid the foundation of All Souls College in 1437; the charter of incorporation is dated May 20, 16 Henry VI. in which it is called *Collegium Animarum omnium Fidelium defunctorum de Oxon.* that is, *The College of the Souls of all Faithful People deceased of Oxford.*

By the statutes he gave this College he appointed forty Fellows, whereof twenty-four were directed to study divinity and philosophy, and the other sixteen the civil and canon law. He procured from King Henry VI. a grant of the lands and revenues of several dissolved priories

to endow his College, and in his life-time erected the chapel and all the rest of the original buildings, which cost him 4545l. and at his death gave to the Society the sums of 134l. 6s. 8d. and 100 marks.

The most considerable benefactors have been, Colonel Christopher Codrington, Governor of the Leeward Islands and Fellow of All Souls, already mentioned; George Clarke, LL. D.; the late Duke of Wharton; Doddington Greville, Esq.; Lieutenant General Stewart; and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, who, at the time that he was Fellow of this College, was Head of a College in Cambridge. The Colonel bequeathed 6000l. for building the noble Library already described, his own valuable study of books, and 4000l. more to purchase new ones; and Dr. Clarke gave his beautiful house for the use of the Wardens successively of the College. He also much augmented the Chaplainships.

In this College are a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and six Clerks and Choristers.

A very peculiar custom is the celebrating the Mallard night, every year on the 14th of January, in remembrance of an excessive large Mallard or Drake, supposed to have long ranged in a drain or sewer, where it was found at the digging for the foundation of the College. A very humorous account of this event was published many years ago by Dr. Buckler, Sub-Warden, pre-

tendedly from a manuscript of Thomas Walsingham, the historian and monk of St. Alban's. It is the cause of much mirth; for on the day, and in remembrance of the Mallard, is always sung a merry old song set to ancient music.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE

forms the west side of the Radcliffe square. It was founded in the year 1509, by the joint benefaction of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, of Presbury in Cheshire. Over the gate are the arms of the latter.

The most probable account of the uncommon name of this College seems to be as follows. The Founders purchased from University College, for the site of their intended building, two ancient seats of learning, Brazen-nose and Little University Halls; the former of which, as well as one of the same name at Stamford, received its title from the circumstance of having a nose of brass affixed to the gate. It was with a view to this that the Founders ordered their new seminary to be called the King's Hall and College of Brazen-nose: and a similar appendage is still conspicuous over the portal.

Over the door of the Hall are two very an-

cient busts: the one of Alfred the Great, the first Founder, (deemed one of the best representations of that great monarch;) the other of John Eri-gena, a Scotsman, the first lecturer in University Hall. They have been more than once engraved, and are said to have been found in digging for the foundation of the College.

The Hall is handsome and spacious, and adorned with some good portraits and paintings on glass of the two Founders. It stands on the south side of the first quadrangle; in the centre of which is a statue of Cain and Abel, given by Dr. Clarke of All Souls.

Through a passage on the left hand of the gate of the first quadrangle we enter the second, of which a cloister, with the Library over it, forms the east side; the Chapel the south: these are more modern structures, and are supposed to have been built in 1667, conformably with a plan given by Sir Christopher Wren.

The Library (a light pleasant room, ornamented with a most elegant ceiling, rebuilt by Wyat) contains a respectable collection of books, very commodiously arranged. The Chapel is distinguished by a neatness and simplicity becoming the house of God. If these may be considered as the parents of beauty, this edifice has very strong pretensions to it. The roof, which, being a frame of wood, is an admirable imitation of Gothic stone-work, and the altar,

with its decorations, demand our attention. The east window, the gift of Principal Cawley, is enriched by painted glass, finely executed by Pearson in 1776, from drawings made by the late celebrated Mr. Mortimer.

In the Ante-chapel is an elegant monument to the memory of a late Principal, Dr. Shippen, whose uniform attention to the interests of his College are deservedly commemorated. The bust is supposed to give a striking resemblance of his countenance. An elegant house, connected with the College, and fronting the High-street, was erected in 1770 at a considerable expence, for the accommodation of the Principal.

The foundation of this College is for a Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty-two Scholars, and fifteen Exhibitioners.

The number of independent members at present on the books is about 100.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln.

HERTFORD COLLEGE

is situated opposite to the gate of the Public Schools, consisting of one court. The College is intended to be erected in the form of a quadrangle, to consist of four angles and four intermediate buildings; each angle to consist of three stair-cases and fifteen single apartments; every

apartment to contain an outward room, a bed-place, and a study. Of these the south-east angle, and the Chapel in the south, the Principal's lodgings in the east, the Hall in the north, and the Gate-way (with the Library over it) in the west, are already finished, agreeable to the plan of the Oxford Almanack for the year 1740.

Hertford or Hart Hall, an ancient house of learning, was an appendant to Exeter College; but having received an endowment in part, was (at the request of Dr. Richard Newton, then Principal, who endowed the senior Fellowships) incorporated Sept. 8, 1740.

And, though it is now styled Hertford College, it may be called by the name of any other person, who will complete the endowment of it, or become the principal benefactor to it.

This College, according to its statutes, should consist of a Principal, two senior Fellows or Tutors, junior Fellows or Assistants, undergraduate Students, and four Scholars; but for some years has had neither Principal nor members.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

NEW COLLEGE.

NEW College is situated east of the Schools and the Theatre, and is separated from Queen's College only by a narrow lane. It is dedicated

to St. Mary Winton, and has been called New College from its first foundation, being at that time highly regarded for its extent and grandeur.

We enter this College by a portal, leading into the first court, which is a quadrangle of about 168 feet long, and 129 broad. This court, as built at the foundation of the College, was low, with narrow arched transom windows, in the fashion of the times. But soon after the Restoration of King Charles II. another story was added over the old building, and the windows altered to their present form. The magnificent Gothic building on the north side is the Chapel and the Hall; on the east the Library; on the south the Fellows' apartments; and on the west the Warden's lodgings, which are large and commodious, furnished with some valuable portraits.

In the north-west corner of the court is the entrance into the Chapel; by much the grandest in the University. The form of it is like that of Magdalen College, but larger. The Ante-chapel is supported by two beautiful staff-moulded pillars. This part is upwards of 80 feet long, and 36 broad.

As the PAINTED WINDOWS of this Chapel make one of its chief ornaments, it will not be improper to bestow on them a more particular description.

Of those there are four distinct sorts.

1. All the windows of the Ante-chapel (the great one excepted) are nearly, if not quite, as old as the Chapel itself, and contain the portraits of patriarchs, prophets, saints, martyrs, &c. to the number of 64, and 50 smaller above them; curious for their antiquity, but for little else, being drawn without perspective, without the effect of light and shade, and ill-proportioned; yet in these are some remains which shew the brilliancy of their colours, and some traces of simplicity and beauty; particularly in the heads of the female figures in the window on the right-hand of the entrance to the Chapel.

2. Of the second sort are the windows on the north side of the Chapel. These are done in the common modern style by Mr. Peckitt, of York. The three nearest the organ contain, in the lower range, the chief persons recorded in the Old Testament, from Adam to Moses; in the upper, twelve of the Prophets. Mr. Rebecca gave the designs for these. The two other windows contain our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve Apostles.

3. The third sort are on the south side of the Chapel. These were originally Flemish windows, and done (as it is reported) from designs given by some scholars of Reubens. Being brought out of Flanders, they came into the possession of Price, the son, whose skill in glass-painting is

well known. Of him they were purchased by the gentlemen of the College, who also employed him to repair what injuries they had sustained, and to fit them for the places where they now stand, A. D. 1740. In each window are eight figures, of saints, martyrs, and prelates, with their respective symbols; and for expression, colouring, and effect, they were esteemed equal, if not superior, to any painting executed on glass, till the appearance of the fourth sort, of which we come now to speak.

4. The west window of the Ante-chapel. This great window consists of seven compartments in the lower range, each near three feet wide and twelve high. In these stand seven allegorical figures, representing the four Cardinal and three Christian Virtues, in the manner following.

TEMPERANCE, pouring water out of a larger vessel into a smaller one. Her common attribute, the bridle, lies at her feet.

FORTITUDE, in armour; her hand resting on a broken column, which though half destroyed remains upright; her form robust, her look bold and resolute. A lion, her attendant, couches below her.

FAITH, standing firmly on both feet, and bearing a cross, the symbol of her belief; her eyes and hand raised up to heaven.

On the other side of the middle group (of which more hereafter) HOPE, looking toward

the same heaven, and springing forward to it so eagerly, that her feet scarce touch the ground. Part of an anchor, her attribute, is seen in the corner of her compartment.

JUSTICE, looking with a steady and piercing eye through the dark shade which her arm casts over her face; in her left hand the steelyard, a kind of balance less cumbrous, if not less vulgar, than the scales, which are usually given her. Her right hand supports the sword.

PRUDE^NC^E, beholding (as in a mirror) the actions and manners of others, for the purpose of regulating her own by observation thereon. Upon her right arm an arrow joined with a remora, the respective emblems of swiftness and slowness; Prudence being a medium between them.

The middle group, mentioned above, represents **C**HA^RITY, and deserves particular notice for the expression of the figures. The fondling of the infant, the importunity of the boy, and the placid affection of the girl, together with the divided attention of the mother, are distinctly and judiciously marked with a knowledge of character, for which the great artist who gave this design is so justly celebrated.

Such are the figures which fill the lower compartments; yet they are but a subordinate part to the superb work erected over them. In a space ten feet wide, and eighteen high, is repre-

sented the NATIVITY of JESUS CHRIST: a composition of thirteen human figures, besides some animals. 1. The blessed Virgin, whose attention is wholly engaged with her Infant. 2. A group of Angels descended into the stable, and kneeling around him. The face of the least of these exhibits an idea of youthful beauty that perhaps was never surpassed. 3. A company of shepherds, whose devotion and rude eagerness to behold him are strongly expressed. 4. St. Joseph, looking on the spectators, and pointing to the Child, as to *the promised seed, the expectation and hope of all nations.* 5. In the clouds above, an Angel contemplating the mystery of the Cross; and near him a scroll, on which is written the original Greek of this text, *Mysteries which the Angels themselves desire to look into.*

In this composition the painter has taken for his light that which is supposed to proceed from the body of the Infant; herein imitating a famous picture now preserved in the Gallery at Dresden, and known by the name of the *Notte of Correggio*^{*}. This beautiful idea has often been adopted, but never so judiciously applied as in this instance; where the substance on which the Infant is delineated being transparent, and the light actually passing through him, his body receives a higher

* A small copy of this picture is in the Collection at Christ Church.

glow, and gives to the whole an appearance of reality.

The remaining parts of this grand design consist of groups of Shepherds and other persons, who are approaching the stable to pay their devotions to the new-born Saviour. Among these, the compartment next to the great picture on the south contains the portraits of the two artists, by whom this admirable work was executed; viz. Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. Jervais: the portrait of the latter, who is represented as looking upwards, is esteemed a very fine and strong resemblance.

For this work, which was begun about the year 1776, finished cartoons were furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds. These were copied by Mr. Jervais; to whose skill the world is indebted for a new style in glass-painting, which in beauty and truth of representation exceeds all that have hitherto been seen, as much as the common productions excel the first rude attempts of the art.

The choir is 100 feet long, 35 broad, and 65 high. As we enter the inner Chapel, the most striking object is the Altar-piece; which was restored in 1793 nearly to the same state that the Founder originally gave it. It consists of fifty niches, disposed in four ranges over the whole east end of the Chapel; ornamented with canopies, pinnacles, and tracery of the richest Gothic workmanship. These niches were filled by the

Founder with the figures of divine and holy personages; but soon after the Reformation they were all taken away and destroyed, and the architecture itself much broken and defaced. Some remains however were still discernible; and from these, by the skill and abilities of Mr. Wyat, the design of the present structure was made out and executed. By the same eminent architect the Chapel was new roofed, the choir enlarged in length and breadth, the seats decorated with canopies, and the organ-loft erected: this last is a most superb piece of Gothic architecture, raised over the entrance of the choir at the west end, and very fitly corresponding with the richness and beauty of the altar-piece. Over the communion-table, in the wall below the niches, are five compartments of marble sculpture in alto relievo, representing these subjects: 1. The Salutation of the Virgin Mary. 2. The Nativity of Jesus Christ. 3. The Taking down from the Cross. 4. The Resurrection. 5. The Ascension. These were all finished by that excellent artist, Mr. Westmacott: the table or altar itself is likewise furnished by him; it is 12 feet long, and 3 broad, and is composed of dove-coloured marble.

On the north side of the Chapel is preserved the Crozier of the Founder, a well-preserved piece of antiquity, and almost the only one in

the kingdom. It is near seven feet high, is of silver gilt, finely embellished with a variety of rich Gothic architecture.

Here is an admirable Organ built by Dalham, and since improved by Mr. Green. Cathedral service is performed here twice every day, viz. at eight and six. Adjoining to the Chapel are the cloisters, which inclose an area of an hundred and thirty feet in length, and eighty-five in breadth, and which are well worth the attention of the antiquary. On the north side of the cloisters is a tower with a peal of ten bells.

The Hall is at the north-east corner of the quadrangle. It is handsomely wainscotted, and adorned with the portraits of the Founder, William of Wykeham; William of Waynflete, the Founder of Magdalen College, who was Schoolmaster of Winchester College in the time of Henry VI.; Archbishop Chichele, the Founder of All Souls, a Fellow of this College in Wykeham's life-time; and over the screen is an original painting of the celebrated Annibal Carracci, presented to this College by the Earl of Radnor. The subject of this piece is the Shepherds coming to Christ immediately after his Nativity. The Virgin, Angels, and Shepherds are represented as jointly celebrating the Nativity in the divine hymn of "*Glory to God in the Highest,*" &c. The composition and drawing is admirable.

The force and spirit of the Shepherds is finely contrasted by the elegance and grace of the Virgin and attending Angels.

The LIBRARY (situated on the east side of the quadrangle) consists of two elegant rooms, one over the other, 70 feet long and 22 broad: both of them well furnished with books, and in the library are some valuable manuscripts.

From hence we pass through the middle gate into the GARDEN-COURT, which widens by breaks as we approach the garden. This court is separated from the garden by a very handsome iron gate and palisade, which extend 130 feet in length. In the garden is a beautiful mount, well disposed, and covered with a thick shrubbery. Great part of the garden, as well as some parts of the College, is encompassed by the city wall, which serves as a fence, and is to be traced with its battlements and bastions along the north and south boundaries of the College.

To the south-east of the garden is the spacious BOWLING-GREEN, with its handsome pavilion; on the right, flowering shrubs, and a row of elms to shade the green; and on the left a row of sycamores, which are a great curiosity, being nearly incorporated from one end of the row to the other.

Having conducted our reader to the furthest part of the College, we would recommend a view of the building from the garden, from whence

the lower court has a very grand effect; as from thence the wings appear properly displayed, and the whole is seen at a convenient distance.

This College was founded by William of Wykeham, a native of Wykeham in Hampshire. His extraordinary integrity recommended him to the highest trust and favours of King Edward the Third. When young he was employed by that King in most of the buildings at that time carried on by the crown, particularly in the rebuilding Windsor Castle in the magnificent form in which it now appears. He was soon advanced to some of the most considerable preferments in the church, and in 1366 was consecrated Bishop of Winchester, in the 43d year of his age. His advancement in the state kept pace with his preferment in the church. He was constituted Chancellor of England, Sept. 17, 1367. Froissart says of Wykeham, that he was so much in favour with King Edward III. *that every thing was done by him, and nothing was done without him.* His munificence proceeded always from a constant generous principle, a true spirit of liberality.

The foundation-stone was laid March 5th, 1379, and it was finished on April 14, 1386, when the Warden and Fellows took possession of it. In the year following, St. Mary's College near Winchester was begun, and was finished and inhabited in the year 1393, by a Warden,

ten Fellows, three Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers; as also two Masters, and seventy Boys, from whom an annual election is held there, to supply the immediate vacancies, or any which may happen within the ensuing year, at New College. The pious and munificent Founder not only saw both his Colleges completed, made ample provision for the support of each, and gave them a regular and perfect body of Statutes, but, having survived many years, he enlarged his will with costly legacies of jewels, plate, money, and books, to be distributed throughout the several dioceses in which he was preferred, or had temporal possessions at his decease. He died Sept. 27, 1404, when he was 80 years of age. Wykeham's pious example has occasioned many eminent persons, chiefly such as had been Fellows of this Society, to be considerable benefactors to his munificent foundation.

The University sermon is preached here on Lady-Day and Trinity-Sunday in the Chapel.

The present members are, the Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, one Sexton, and sixteen Choristers.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

WADHAM COLLEGE

is situate north of the Public Schools and Printing-House, the front facing the Gardens of Trinity College.

It consists chiefly of one large quadrangle, and, having undergone no alteration since its completion in the year 1613, is distinguished by the superior uniformity of its buildings.

In the niches of the portico which leads to the Hall are statues of King James the First, and of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, the Founder and Foundress.

The Hall may be ranked among the largest in the University, and is ornamented with some good portraits. The Library is neat, and contains an useful collection of books. The Chapel is spacious and well-proportioned, with a noble Ante-chapel at right angles with the choir. The fine east window is admirably painted by Bernard Van Linge. In the upper part are represented the personages and events most strikingly typical of Christ: in the lower part, the most affecting passages of our Lord's history. Under this window is a painting on cloth by Isaac Fuller, which is esteemed a great curiosity. The cloth, of an ash colour, serves for the medium: the lines and shades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. These dry colours being pressed with hot

irons, which produce an exsudation from the cloth, are so incorporated into its texture and substance, that they are proof against a brush, or even the harshest touch. The subject is the Lord's Supper, and on either side the figures of Abraham and Melchisedec, and the Children of Israel gathering Manna. The north side of the Chapel and the adjoining parts of the College are advantageously seen from the Garden, which is one of the most pleasing in Oxford.

The Fellows of this College must resign their Fellowships after the expiration of eighteen years computed from the completion of their Regency in Arts. Of the Scholars, from whom the Fellows are chosen, three must be natives of Somersetshire, and three of Essex; the rest may be natives of any county in Great Britain.

Dr. Hody founded ten Exhibitions, four for the study of the Hebrew, and six for the study of the Greek Language. The Exhibitioners are examined every term by the royal Professors of Hebrew and Greek. Richard Warner, Esq. founded an Exhibition for the study of Botany; besides which there are twelve Exhibitions, founded by Bishop Lisle, John Goodridge, M. A. Sir Benjamin Maddox, and others. Lord Wyndham left 1500l. to increase the Warden's salary. But the most munificent benefactor was Dr. John Wills, Warden of this College, who died in June 1806. His principal bequests to the

Society consisted of 8000l. for the further augmentation of the Warden's salary; one hundred pounds per ann. to a Fellow of the College being a Student in Law, or a Barrister; the same annual sum to a Fellow being a Student or Graduate in Medicine; twenty pounds per ann. to a Scholar of the College being a Student in Law; the same sum to a Scholar being a Student in Chemistry, Anatomy, or Medicine; and two Exhibitions, one of 75l. per ann. the other of 50l. per ann. for two persons, whose Fellowships shall have terminated by superannuation. Dr. Wills also bequeathed the residue of his estate to Wadham College for the purchase of Advowsons.

The present members of this Society are, the Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks, the whole number of Students being usually about 100.

Visitor. The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

OPPOSITE the Turl stands Trinity College. A spacious avenue, fenced from the street by a handsome iron palisade, with folding gates, leads us to the front of the College, which consists of the Chapel, and the Gateway, with its Tower. Over the gate, in stone, are the arms of the Founder, surrounded with a wreath of Laurel, and supported by the Genii of Fame.

The approach to this College has been widened so as to exhibit the whole front of the Chapel, ornamented with a Clock, towards the street, which produces a very noble and beautiful effect.

In the first court are the Chapel, Hall, President's Lodgings, and Library.

The great elegance of the Chapel, which was built from a plan furnished by Dean Aldrich, with some improvements by Sir Christopher Wren, and finished in 1694, results from an assemblage of highly finished ornaments. The carvings of the screen and altar-piece, which are of cedar, are finished with exquisite taste by the masterly hand of that eminent artist, Mr. Gibbons. In the midst of the ceiling, which is covered with a beautiful stucco, is an Ascension, which is executed in a good style by Peter Berchett, an eminent French Painter. On the north side of the Altar, under an alcove, is a tomb, on which are the figures of the Founder and his Lady in alabaster, in the finest preservation. The altar-piece consists of a beautiful specimen of needle-work, which was executed and presented to the College by Miss Althea Fanshawe, of Shiplake-Hill, near Henley upon Thames. The subject of it is the Resurrection of our Saviour from the Tomb, attended by an angel. It is worked in worsted, after the fine picture by West in Windsor Chapel. The bril-

liancy of the colours, and the natural air of the figures, give it, when viewed at a proper distance, all the effect and softness of a highly finished and original oil-painting.

The Hall is spacious and well proportioned, and adorned with portraits of the Founder, of Dr. Bathurst, and Mr. Warton, the latter by Mr. Penrose of New College. Over the chimney-piece (which presents a very rare instance of the Arms of England and Spain being quartered together) are the Arms of Queen Mary and King Philip.

In the Library windows are several compartments of fine old painted glass, much injured in former times, and placed here in 1765.

The second court, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, was one of the first pieces of modern architecture which appeared in the University. It consists of three sides. The opening to the gardens on the east has an agreeable effect.

The gardens are extensive, and laid out in two divisions. The first or larger division is thrown into open grass-plats. The north wall is covered with a yew-hedge. The centre walk is terminated by a well-wrought iron gate, with the Founder's arms at the top, supported by two piers. The southern division is a pleasing solitude, consisting of shady walks, with a wilderness of flowering shrubs, and disposed into serpentine paths.

This College was founded March 8, 1594, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, of Tittenhanger in Hertfordshire, Privy Counsellor to Queen Mary, and a singular friend to Sir Thomas More, for the maintenance and education of a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. The Founder directs, that the Scholars, who succeed to the Fellowships, shall be chosen from his manors: but if no candidates appear under such qualifications on the day of election, that they shall be supplied from any county in England. He also appoints, that no more than two natives of the same county shall be Fellows of his College at the same time, Oxfordshire excepted, from which county five are admitted.

The principal and almost only benefactor was Dr. Ralph Bathurst, formerly President, who expended 1900l. in rebuilding the Chapel.

This College consists of a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. These, with the other members, Gentlemen Commoners, Commoners, &c. amount to about 90.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

BALLIOL College is situated to the west of Trinity, and consists chiefly of one court, which we enter by a Gothic gate. The buildings about

this court are ancient, except the east end, which is finished in the manner in which the rest of that quadrangle may be built.

The Chapel stands at the north-east angle of the great court. The great east window, which is well executed, represents the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ. The Hall is at the west end of the same court. In the Master's Lodgings are some good rooms, particularly a spacious Hall, having a well-preserved ancient window to the east. Their Library, the interior of which was rebuilt by Wyat a few years ago, is well furnished with a very large collection of useful books, and many ancient manuscripts.

Over the gate of the College are the arms of the Balliol Family.

Besides this court, there is an area to the north-west, consisting of several detached lodgings for the Students, purchased for their use by Archbishop Abbot; and an elegant new building, rather resembling a modern dwelling-house, with a beautiful front to the street, erected at the expence of Mr. Fisher, late Fellow of this Society, in which are several handsome apartments. This inscription is on the north side, by desire of the Founder; **VERBUM NON AMPLIUS FISHER.**

Sir John Balliol, of Bernard Castle, in Yorkshire, father of John Balliol, King of Scotland,

first designed the foundation of this College for the education of Scholars, to whom he gave yearly Exhibitions; but dying before he purchased land, he recommended his design to his widow Devorgilla, daughter of Alexander III. King of Scotland, who first settled these Exhibitions; and in 1284 purchased a tenement for her *Scholars of Balliol*, and conveyed it to the Masters and Scholars of this House for ever for their habitation, having obtained a royal charter for that purpose. She afterwards added several new buildings to it, and settled lands for the maintenance of the Scholars, dedicating her foundation to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Katharine the Martyr; which benefactions were afterwards ratified by her son John Balliol, King of Scotland, and Oliver Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese Oxford then was. The value of the lands and revenues belonging to this College did not exceed 27l. 9s. 4d. per ann. at that time; but their estates were soon after greatly enlarged by the benefactions of others, particularly Sir Philip Somerville. Dr. John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, founded four Scottish Exhibitions, endowing them with a revenue, which has since been augmented by John Snell, Esq. The members of this Society are at present a Master, twelve Fellows, fourteen Scholars, and eighteen

Exhibitioners; the whole number of Students amounting to about 90.

The Master and Fellows elect their Visitor, who at present is the Bishop of Durham.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

is situated north of Balliol and Trinity Colleges, having a terrace with a row of lofty elms before it.

The buildings of this College chiefly consist of two large quadrangles. We enter the first by a handsome old gateway with a tower over it. It is formed by the Hall and Chapel on the north, the President's Lodgings on the east, and the chambers of the Fellows, Scholars, and other Students, on the south and west sides. The Hall is elegant, being well proportioned, and handsomely wainscotted, with a beautiful arched roof, a screen of Portland stone, and a grand variegated marble chimney-piece. It is likewise adorned with many other pictures: a whole-length portrait of the Founder; on his right hand Archbishop Laud, and on his left Archbishop Juxon; a whole-length portrait of his present Majesty, painted by Ramsay; and portraits of Bishop Mew, Bishop Buckridge, Sir William Paddy, and other eminent

men, who have been members of, and benefactors to, this Society. Titian's picture of John the Baptist, formerly over the chimney-piece, is now removed to the Common Room.

The Chapel, which is adjoining to the Hall, is in all respects neat and commodious. It is divided from the Ante-chapel by a new and elegant screen, over which has been erected a very complete new Organ. It has now an elegance which results from several highly finished yet simple ornaments. The altar is of the Corinthian order, and very properly adapted. Over the communion-table is a fine piece of tapestry, representing our Saviour with the two Disciples at Emmaus, copied from a painting of Titian. The Dog snarling at the Cat under the table cannot be overlooked. Nor will the curious observer be at much loss, by the striking likenesses in the four figures, in discovering they are the then Pope, Kings of France and Spain, and Titian, in the characters of our Saviour, his Disciples, and Servant. On the north side of the choir, in a marble urn, inclosed in a silver vessel, is the heart of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, with this singular inscription; “*Ubi thesaurus, ibi cor.*” In this Chapel cathedral service is performed twice a day, at eight and six. In the Post-Chapel, the roof of which is of carved stone and very elegant, are three monuments of

deceased Presidents; viz. of Dr. Holmes, Dr. Derham, and the late President, Dr. Dennis.

Through a passage on the east side of the first quadrangle we enter the second; on the east and west sides whereof are handsome piazzas in the Grecian taste, each column consisting of one single blueish stone, dug from a part of the College-estate near Fifield in Berkshire. In the centre of each piazza is a magnificent gateway, consisting principally of two orders. 1. The Doric, which forms the gateway itself, agreeable to that of the piazzas. 2. The Ionic, which supports a semicircular pediment. Between four of these columns, viz. two on each side, in a niche, is a brass statue; that on the east, of King Charles I. and that on the west, of his Queen, cast by Fanelli of Florence. That neither of the Greek orders might be wanting, the third, viz. the Corinthian, is very artfully introduced in the construction of the niche. The whole is richly embellished, and is the design of that celebrated architect Inigo Jones.

The Library includes the upper story of the south and east sides. The south side is well stored with printed books in all faculties, regularly disposed: the east with a most valuable collection of manuscripts; in which the book-cases adhering to the sides form a spacious gallery. Here are some valuable curiosities, viz.

the picture of King Charles I. which has the whole Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and on the hairs of the head; a very beautiful and singular picture of St. John, stained in a composition, called Scagliola, which has the appearance of polished marble; some curious Missals; a Chinese Dictionary; and on the east window, in elegant painted glass, are the arms of the Founder, the Company of Merchant-Taylors, and several other benefactors to the College. The fine brass eagle, which formerly stood in the Chapel, has lately been removed to this Library.

The Gardens are very extensive, and laid out with all those graces which arise from a succession of beauties, so disposed as to strike us gradually and unexpectedly. By removing a few embarrassing overgrown chesnut-trees, the aspect of this garden has been so changed, that few can at present vie with it, and the whole owes its present beauties to the taste of the members of the Society.

This College was founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of London; who afterwards, anno 1557, endowed it with several considerable manors, and at his death bequeathed the sum of 3000l. to purchase lands to increase the revenues of it. He originally designed Merchant-Taylors' School in London as the only seminary for this College: but

being of a more public spirit than to confine himself to any one place, he allowed two Fellowships to the city of Coventry, two to Bristol, two also to the town of Reading, and one to Tunbridge, together with six to the kin to the Founder.

The most considerable benefactors since have been Sir William Paddy, who founded and endowed the choir, and built that side of the new quadrangle, of which the Library is a part; Archbishop Laud, who at the expence of above 5000l. (exclusive of 400l. for the statues of the King and Queen) added the other three sides; Archbishop Juxon, who gave 7000l. to this College; Dr. Gibbons, who bequeathed the perpetual advowson of the living of Baynton in Yorkshire, and 1000l. to buy books; Dr. Holmes, formerly President, with his Lady, who gave 15000l. to augment the salaries of the Officers, and other uses; and Dr. Rawlinson, who bequeathed the reversion of an estate in fee-farm rents.

The present members are, a President, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, an Organist, five Singing-men, six Choristers, and two Sextons: the number of Students of all sorts being usually about 80.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

WORCESTER College is pleasantly situated on an eminence, just above the river Isis and the meadows, at the extremity of the western suburb. At entering the College we have the Chapel and Hall on each side, both of which are 29 feet in breadth, and 50 in length. The Library, which is a magnificent Ionic edifice, on the west of the Chapel and Hall, is 100 feet in length, supported by a spacious cloister. It is furnished with a valuable collection of books, chiefly the library of Dr. Clarke, late Fellow of All Souls College; in which is Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuscript notes in Italian. According to the plan proposed, this College is to consist of the chambers of the Fellows and Scholars on the north and south, and the Gardens, which are to lie on a descent to the river, on the west. The lodgings of the Provost are at the north-west angle of the new buildings on the north side, completed in 1759; and, besides rebuilding the south side in the same form, it is the design of the Society to open an avenue from the College to Magdalen Parish Church.

The College was founded anno 1714, by Sir Thomas Cookes, for a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars.

Dr. James Fynney, a Fellow of St. John's, farther endowed it with two Fellowships and

two Scholarships for students from Staffordshire or Durham. Dr. Clarke founded six Fellowships and three Scholarships, with a preference to Clergymen's sons. And Mrs. Eaton, daughter to Dr. Eaton, Principal of Gloucester Hall, founded six Fellowships. Lady Holford gave two Exhibitions of 20l. a year each, for Charter-house scholars, to be enjoyed eight years; and Mr. Kay 30l. a year, as an Exhibition for a native of Yorkshire.

This house was formerly called Gloucester Hall, being a seminary for educating the novices of Gloucester Monastery. It was founded A. D. 1283, by John Giffard, Baron of Brimfield. When suppressed at the Reformation, it was converted into a palace for the Bishop of Oxford; but in 1559 was erected into an academical Hall, by Sir Thomas White, the Founder of St. John's College; in which state it continued till it received a charter of incorporation, and an endowment from Sir Thomas Cookes.

Here are a Provost, twenty-one Fellows, sixteen Scholars, &c. The whole number about 70.
Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

EXETER COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated opposite Jesus College, the front whereof is 220 feet long; in the

centre of which is a magnificent Gate and Tower. The composition of each front (viz. that towards the street and that towards the quadrangle) is a rustic basement, which forms the gateway; a plinth, whereupon are placed four pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a semi-circular pediment, in the area of which are the Founder's arms, on a shield adorned with festoons, finishing with a balustrade above all. This, with the beautiful arched roof of the gateway, is justly esteemed an elegant piece of workmanship. The building within chiefly consists of a large quadrangle, formed by the Hall, the Chapel, the Rector's Lodgings, and the Chambers of the Fellows and Scholars, and is regular and uniform.

The Gardens are neatly disposed; and, though within the town, have an airy and pleasant opening to the east, and a terrace, from whence we have a view of some of the finest buildings in the University.

The Chapel, which consists of two aisles, was built in 1624, principally at the expence of Dr. George Hakewill, Rector.

The Library is well furnished with books in the several arts and sciences; and a very valuable collection of Classics, given by Thomas Richards, Esq. and Joseph Sanford, B. D. The building was erected in 1778, from a plan given by the present Public Orator.

Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer of England, and Secretary of State to King Edward II. 1316, obtained a charter for founding a College where Hertford College now stands: but wanting room for the buildings he designed, he removed his Scholars to the present House, and gave it the name of Stapledon Hall, after his own name. He founded a Society consisting of thirteen, i. e. a Rector and twelve Fellows; one of whom, the Chaplain, to be appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; eight to be elected out of the Archdeaconries of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and four from the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

Among the subsequent benefactors was Edmond Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, who in 1404 obtained leave to alter the name of this House, and settled two Fellowships for the diocese of Sarum. Sir William Petre in Queen Elizabeth's time obtained a new charter and statutes, founded eight Fellowships for such counties wherever he then had, or his heirs at any time after should have, estates; which by this time comprehends most of the counties in England. King Charles I. added one Fellowship for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. And by Mrs. Shiers's benefaction, as completed and settled by Dr. Hugh Shortridge, two other Fellowships were added, confined to the counties of Hertford

and Surrey; besides considerable augmentations to the revenues of the Society.

The present members are a Rector, twenty-five Fellows, one Scholar, who is Bible-Clerk, and two Exhibitioners. The whole number of members about 70.

Visitor. The Bishop of Exeter.

JESUS COLLEGE.

THE front of this College is beautified and improved by a very handsome rustic Gateway, and other additions.

In the first court, built in 1625, the Chapel on the north side, and Hall on the west, are neat well-proportioned rooms, the latter having been much improved by the addition of a ceiling and other ornaments, by the late Mr. Roberts.

The inner court, begun in 1640, and completed in 1676, has three sides uniformly and neatly built, (the Hall before mentioned making the fourth side of this quadrangle,) and on the west side of it, over the Common Room, &c. is a spacious well-furnished Library, built by Sir Leoline Jenkyns in 1677.

In the Hall is a fine picture of King Charles I. at full length, by Vandyke; and portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II. Sir Eubule Thel-

wall, when a child, with his mother, Sir Leoline Jenkins, &c.

Other curiosities in this College are, 1. a most magnificent piece of Plate, the gift of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. for the use of the Fellows' Common Room. It contains ten gallons, and weighs two hundred and seventy-eight ounces. And, 2. the Statutes of the College, beautifully written upon vellum, by the late Mr. Parry of Shipston upon Stour, formerly Fellow of this College.

This College was founded by Queen Elizabeth, by charter bearing date the 27th of June, 1571, for a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars. The Queen, at the request of Hugh Price, LL. D. a native of Brecknock, and Treasurer of the Church of St. David's, granted her royal charter of foundation, and a certain religious house or cell, called Whitehall, (which before the dissolution of monasteries belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide,) for the site of the College, together with such timber and other materials as should be wanting for the building of it, out of her Majesty's forests of Shotover and Stowe.

The first endowment of this College was by Dr. Hugh Price, above mentioned, who, by deed bearing date the last day of the said month of June, 1571, conveyed to the College by the style and title of *The Principal, Fellows, and Scholars*

of Jesus College, within the City and University of Oxford, of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation, certain lands, messuages, and tenements in the county of Brecknock, of the value of about 160l. per annum, for the maintenance and support of a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars, being the number limited in the original charter of foundation; though by charters since granted at different times, and the munificence of subsequent benefactors, the number of Fellows and Scholars is now more than doubled.

The principal benefactors after Dr. Hugh Price, who may in some measure be called the Founder of this originally little Society, were Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knt. Principal of the College, who, besides his contributions towards the buildings, carried on under his direction, increased the number of Fellows from eight to sixteen; Dr. Francis Mansell, who was thrice Principal; Sir Leoline Jenkins, also Principal; King Charles I.; Dr. Griffith Lloyd; and many others.

The Society now consists of a Principal, nineteen Fellows, and eighteen Scholars, besides a considerable number of Exhibitioners; in all 80 or 90.

Visitor. The Earl of Pembroke.

LINCOLN COLLEGE

is situated between All-Saints Church and Exeter College. It consists of two courts. The first, which we enter under a tower, is formed by the Rector's Lodgings on the south-east angle, the Library and Common Room on the north, and Refectory on the east, the sides of which are 80 feet each. The inner or south court has also a gate into the street; and is a square likewise, but less than the other, being 70 feet each way.

The Hall is a handsome edifice, about 40 feet long, 25 broad, and of a proportionable height. It was new wainscotted in 1701, chiefly by the benefaction of the late Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, whose arms are placed over the middle of the screen, as are those of the rest of the contributors over other parts of the wainscot.

The Library is a very neat room in the north side of the outer court, over the Common Room. It has been new fitted up, sashed, and wainscotted, at the expence of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Knt. some time Commoner of this College, and afterwards Fellow of All Souls. It is well furnished with books, and there are in it some ancient and valuable manuscripts.

There is a good half-length picture of Bishop Crewe at the west end of it, and another of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.

But what is most taken notice of in this College is their Chapel, which is situated on the south side of the inner court. The screen of it is of cedar, finely carved, and is mentioned by Dr. Plott as a great curiosity. The windows are entirely of painted glass, of which there is a large one over the altar, and four lesser on each side. In those of the south side are the figures of the Twelve Apostles, three in each window, as large as life. In the first window which is next the altar are Peter, Andrew, and James the Greater: in the 2d, John, Philip, and Bartholomew: in the 3d, Matthew, Thomas, and James the Less: in the 4th, Jude, Simon, and Matthias.

On the other side, over against these, are the figures of twelve of the Prophets. In the first window, or next to the altar, are David, Daniel, and Elijah: in the 2d, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel: in the 3d, Amos, Zechariah, and Malachi: in the 4th, Elisha, Jonah, and Obadiah.

The east window, which is over the altar, contains the Types and Antitypes of our Saviour. It is divided into six partitions. In the first, reckoning from the north, is the Creation of Man in Paradise; and over it the Nativity of our Saviour: in the 2d, the Passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea; and over it our Saviour's Baptism: in the 3d, the Jewish Pass-over; and over it the Institution of the Lord's

Supper: in the 4th, the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness; and over it our Saviour's Crucifixion: in the 5th, Jonas delivered out of the Whale's Belly; and over it our Saviour's Resurrection: in the 6th, Elijah going to Heaven in the fiery Chariot; and over it our Saviour's Ascension.

The ceiling, which is of cedar, is embellished with the Arms of the Founders, and the principal Benefactors; intermixed with Cherubim, palm-branches, festoons, &c. beatifully painted and gilt. This Chapel was built in 1630, by Dr. John Williams, at that time Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York.

This College was, first founded by Richard Flemming, who was born of a good family in Yorkshire. He was educated in this University, of which he was two years Proctor; being then Fellow of University College. In 1420, he was made Bishop of Lincoln by King Henry V. and died in 1431. He obtained the charter of incorporation of King Henry VI. in the sixth year of his reign; and in 1429 established a College, consisting of a Rector and seven Fellows, to whom he appropriated stipends.

In the year 1478, Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, then Bishop of Lincoln, considering the imperfect state of this foundation, obtained a new charter of King Edward IV. by virtue whereof he added five other Fellowships to the seven be-

fore founded, annexed to the College two Rectories, and gave them a body of statutes, in which he limits the choice of the Fellows to the dioceses of Lincoln and York, all except one, whom he would have to be of the diocese of Wells.

But a greater benefactor to this College was the Right Honourable Nathaniel Lord Crewe, late Bishop of Durham, who being present in the year 1717, after contributing liberally to the buildings which were then carrying on at Christ Church, Queen's, Worcester, and All Souls Colleges, and to the finishing of All Saints Church, settled by way of a rent-charge, free from all deductions whatsoever, issuing out of his manors in Northumberland and Durham, twelve Exhibitions of 20l. per annum each, for Commoners of this College, whom he would have to be the sons of Gentlemen ; and made a considerable augmentation to the annual stipends of the Rector, Fellows, Scholars, Bible-Clerk, and the Chaplains of the four appropriated Churches.

The last benefactors were, Dr. Marshal, Rector, and the late Dr. Richard Hutchins, Rector, who died in 1781, and augmented the incomes of the Scholars and Exhibitioners.

The members of this College are, a Rector, twelve Fellows, a Bible Clerk, thirteen Exhibitioners, and eight Scholars.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

ORIEL College is situated between St. Mary's Church on the north, Corpus Christi College on the south, and Christ Church on the west: the entrance is on the west. It chiefly consists of one regular, uniform, and well-built quadrangle: on the north side whereof are the Provost's Lodgings; on the east the Hall, and the entrance into the Chapel, which runs eastward from thence; and on the south and west sides are the chambers of the Fellows and other Students.

Opposite to the great gate we ascend by a large flight of steps, having a portico over them, to the Hall; which is a well-proportioned room, handsomely wainscotted, with a Doric entablature, and adorned with three whole-length portraits, viz. in the middle, at the upper end, a very fine one of King Edward II. enthroned with his regalia, by Hudson; on his right hand, that of Queen Anne, by Dahl; and on his left, one of the late Duke of Beaufort, in his Parliament robes, having a Negro servant bearing his coronet, by Soldi.

The Chapel, built in 1642, has that beauty which is derived from a decent simplicity. The large east window, the Wise Men's Offering, which was placed here in 1767, the donation of the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Wenman, and Lord Leigh, was painted by Mr. Peckitt, from a design by the late Dr. Wall.

Through a passage on the north side we enter the Garden Court, at the end of which is the College Library, an elegant modern building, designed by Wyat, in which are placed the late Lord Leigh's Library, given to the Society. On either hand is a wing of a new building, in a style conformable to the quadrangle. That on the right was built in 1719, at the expence of Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London; and that on the left in 1729, by Dr. Carter, late Provost.

This College was founded by King Edward II. on petition of Adam de Brome, his almoner, anno 1324, who was the first Provost. King Edward III. gave the large messuage of Le Oriel, situate in St. John's parish, by which name the College was afterwards called, and from whence it has been frequently held to be a royal foundation. He likewise gave the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford, with the lands thereunto belonging.

Other benefactors were, John Frank, Master of the Rolls in the reign of Henry VI. who gave 1000l. to this College to purchase lands for the maintenance of four Fellows; John Carpenter, formerly Provost, and afterwards Bishop of Worcester; William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln; and Dr. Richard Dudley, some time Fellow, and afterwards Chancellor of the Church of Sarum, who gave the College the manor of Swainswick in Somersetshire, for the maintenance of two

Fellows and six Exhibitioners. Dr. John Tolson, who was Provost in 1640, gave 1150l. toward the buildings of the quadrangle, besides other considerable donations. Queen Anne annexed a prebend of Rochester to the Provostship for ever. Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, besides the new building, gave 2500l. to augment the Fellowships, and to found three Exhibitions. Dr. Carter not only left money for the erection of the opposite wing, but also for the purchase of livings for the benefit of the Provost and Fellows. And the Duke of Beaufort, who died in 1745, gave 100l. per annum for four Exhibitioners.

The present members are a Provost, eighteen Fellows, and thirteen Exhibitioners: the whole number of Students about 140.

Visitor. The Lord Chancellor.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

CORPUS CHRISTI College stands between Christ Church on the west, Merton College on the east, and Oriel College on the north. It consists of one quadrangle, built in the Founder's time, but not embattled within till about the latter end of the reign of James I. In length it is 101 feet, by 80 wide.

Towards Christ Church walk, an elegant mo-

dern building, 119 feet in front, with an arcade adjoining, was erected in 1706 at the sole expence of Dr. Turner, President; who also added to the lodgings, and bequeathed his collection of books to the Library. Its simplicity and beauty are very striking. The pediment is supported by four plain Ionic pilasters; the windows are unornamented, and the base judiciously not rustic.

On the east side towards Merton Grove a handsome structure was built in 1737, for the residence of Gentlemen Commoners, whose number the Founder has confined to six. And soon after the north and west fronts of the first court were rebuilt, chiefly at the expence of some members of the Society.

By similar means the Hall was embellished with a handsome oak wainscot in 1700: it is 50 feet long, and 25 broad, and of a proportionable height, with beautiful Gothic rafters.

The Cylindrical Dial in the quadrangle is set at right angles with the horizon, the common sections whereof, with the hour circles, except the meridian circle that divides it by the axis, as also the equinoctial, are all ellipses. On the column is a perpetual Calendar. This curious old piece of Gnomonics was constructed in 1605, by Charles Turnbull, A. M. and Fellow; of which a MS. account is preserved in the Archives.

The Chapel is 70 feet in length, and 25 in

breadth. In 1676 it was adorned with a floor of black and white marble, new stalls, a screen of cedar wood, and a roof wainscotted and gilt. The Altar-piece is a very capital picture by Rubens, consisting of five figures as large as life, and an infant Saviour. It came from the collection of the Prince of Conde at Chantilly, who gave 3000 louis d'ors for it. The late Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. formerly a member of this Society, presented it in 1804, when the former Altar-piece, a copy of Guido's Annunciation, was removed to Balden church, near Nuneham.

The Library is well furnished with books, particularly a large collection of Tracts from the Reformation to the Revolution; about 300 MSS. a curious one of Suidas, which seems to have once belonged to William Grocyn, that celebrated scholar and teacher of the Greek language in this University towards the close of the 15th century, as his name is written on the cover of both volumes; the MS. collections of the antiquarians, Brian Twyne and Fulman; an English Bible, supposed to be older than Wycliffe's; a Parchment Roll containing the pedigree of the Royal Family, and the several branches of it, from King Alfred to King Edward VI. with their arms blazoned, signed by the King at Arms; and several other curiosities, particularly an ancient MS. History of the Bible in French, finely decorated with curious painting, given by Ge-

neral Oglethorpe, who was a member of this College; and also a very valuable collection of the earliest editions of the Classics, particularly of the Aldine, many of which belonged to the Founder, and are well preserved. Among the most curious are Cicero de Officiis on vellum, 1466; the Florentine Anthologia, Euripides, Apollonius Rhodius in capital letters; and a vellum copy of the splendid edition of Aristotle and Theophrastus, from the press of Aldus.

They shew here also the genuine Crosier of the Founder, a piece of curious workmanship, little impaired by time.

This College was founded in the year 1516, by Dr. Richard Fox, a native of Ropesley, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, who was successively Bishop of the sees of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, and was likewise Lord Privy Seal to Kings Henry VII. and VIII. He first intended it only as a seminary for the Monks of the Priory or Cathedral Church of St. Swithin at Winchester, and obtained a charter for that end; but altered his mind by the persuasion of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who engaged to be a benefactor to the House, on condition that he would convert it into a College for the use of secular students, after the manner of other Colleges in the University. Whereupon Bishop Fox caused the first charter to be cancelled, and obtained another, whereby he was permitted to

found a College for the study of Divinity, Philosophy, and other liberal Arts.

The statutes for the government of this Society ordain, that the Fellows should be elected out of the Scholars, who are to be chosen from the counties or dioceses following, viz. two Surrey, three Hampshire, one Durham, two Bath and Wells, two Exeter, two county of Lincoln, two Gloucestershire, one Wiltshire, or (in defect of a candidate) the diocese of Sarum, one county of Bedford, two county of Kent, one county of Oxford, one Lancashire.

Among the benefactors was Hugh Oldham, Chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter, who gave 6000 marks towards erecting the College, besides several estates for the endowment of it.

William Frost, Steward to the Founder; John Claymond, the first President of this College; and Robert Morwent, second President, gave to the College several portions of lands. Arthur Parsons, M. D. some time Fellow, gave 3000l. towards purchasing Advowsons.

The endowment of the College, according to Tanner in his Not. Mon. amounted 26 Hen. VIII, anno 1534, to the yearly value of 382l. 8s. 9d.

The present members of this Society are, a President, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars, four Exhibitioners, and six Gentlemen Commoners.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

MERTON COLLEGE.

MERTON College is situated east of Corpus Christi, from which it is separated by a small grove of elms, and consists of three courts. The largest or inner court is 110 feet long, and 100 broad, and was erected in 1610, from the apartments of which on the south there is a pleasant prospect over the meadows. The Terrace in the gardens, formed on the city wall, is no less well situated for a prospect.

The Chapel, built in 1424, at the west end of the first court, is likewise the Parish Church of St. John Baptist. It is one of the largest, most ancient, and best proportioned Gothic structures in the University, 100 feet in length and 30 in breadth, and has a very capacious Tower and Ante-chapel. But large as it is at present, it has been thought from its whole appearance, and from the form and manner of the arches closed up in the wall of the west end, on each hand of the great window, to have been built with a view to a farther addition of a nave and side aisles, the present building being no more than the choir and transept.

In the Chapel are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Henry Saville, Bishop Earle, and some others. In the Ante-chapel, by the north-door, is that of Mr. Antony Wood, the famous antiquary. And near the entrance into

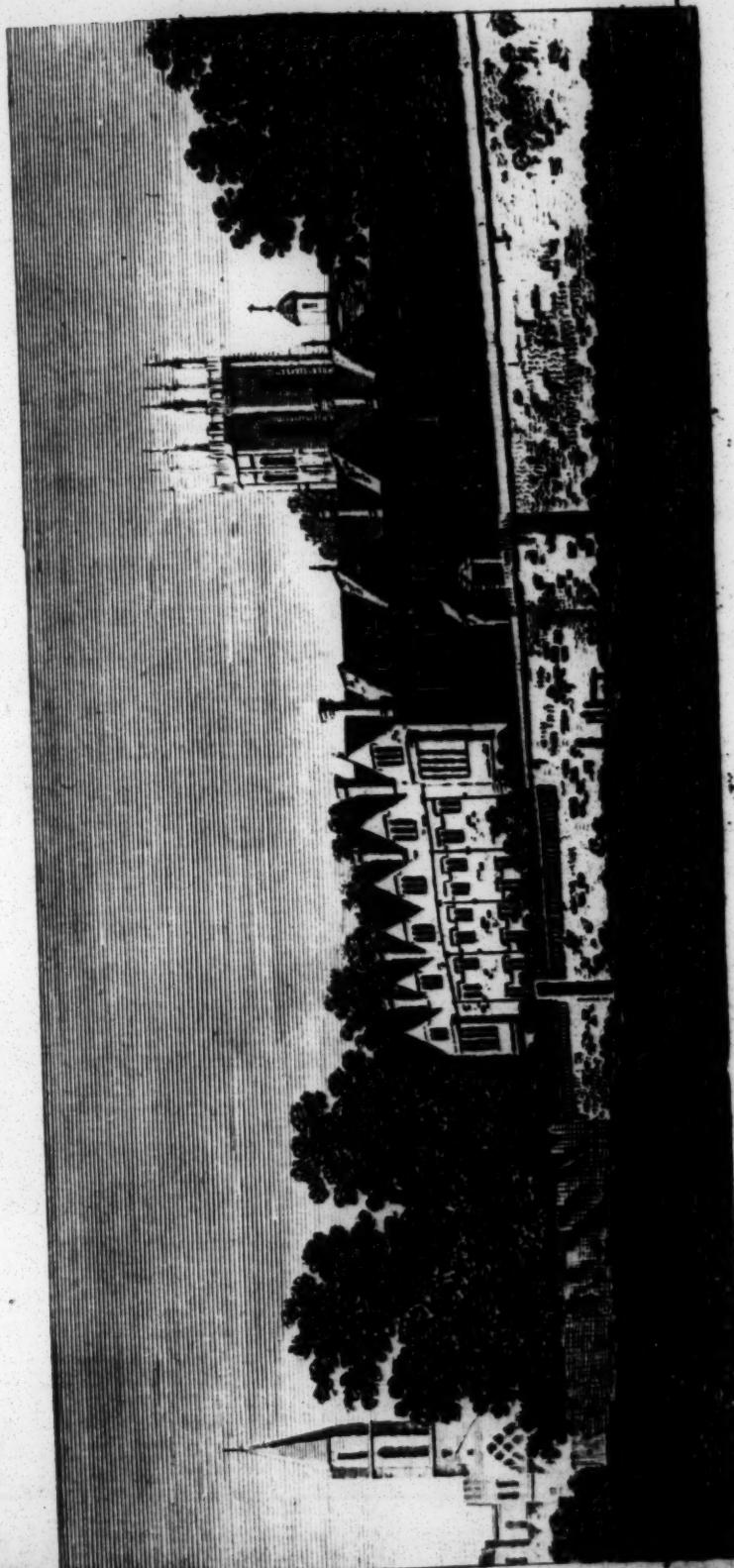
the Chapel is a very neat, though small one, for the late Warden, Dr. Wyntle.

In the Hall, to which we ascend by a flight of steps, is a well-imagined picture, by the late Dr. Wall, representing the expulsion of idle monks to make room for the liberal education of youth, designed by the Founder.

The Library, supposed to be the oldest in England, and built in 1369, is in the small old quadrangle, south of the Chapel, and is well furnished with ancient and modern books, and some manuscripts.

This Society, consisting of a Warden and about the same number of Scholars or Fellows as at present, was first placed at Maldon in Surrey, (but with a provision for the abode and residence of the chief part of them here in Oxford,) anno 1264, the 48th year of King Henry III. by Walter de Merton, some time Lord Chancellor of England. The instrument of endowment, with the statutes under the broad seal, the Founder's, the Bishop of the diocese's, and that of his Chapter, are at this time in the College Treasury, and deemed to be the first charter of the kind in Europe. The statutes were finally established under the broad seal and his own, anno 1274, the second of the reign of King Edward I.

Such was the original of this ancient Society, by these charters, above five hundred years since, incorporated, and endowed with almost all the



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lands they at this time possess, and provided with the same statutes by which, without any alteration or addition, they are now governed.

These, by the recourse had to them, were of much use to the after foundations, both here and in Cambridge. And with so much prudence was this College founded, that King Edward the First recommended it to Hugh de Balsam, Bishop of Ely, as a model for his intended munificence in Cambridge, according to which Peter-House, the first College, was afterwards erected in that University. And farther, it is said of the Founder of Merton College, that, though in reality he was the Founder of only one, by example he was the Founder of all other Colleges.

The Post-masters in this house are of a distinct and different foundation, which took place about an hundred years after the other. The number, and their revenues, have been since increased by several benefactors.

Besides the Post-masters, there are now four other Scholars of the foundation of Mr. Henry Jackson, formerly of this College, which commenced in 1753.

In the election of a Warden, the Fellows choose three persons, whom they present to their Visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who appoints one of them.

The present members are, a Warden, twenty-four Fellows, fourteen Post-masters, Mr. Jack-

son's four Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks: the whole number of Students of all sorts being about 120.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

CHRIST CHURCH.

THIS Church and College merits the particular observation of strangers. It consists of four Courts or Squares, viz. 1. The Great Quadrangle; 2. Peckwater Square; 3. Canterbury Court; 4. The Chaplain's Court; and some other buildings.

The stately west front of the great Quadrangle is a magnificent Gothic building, 382 feet in length, terminated at each end with two corresponding turrets. The great gate is in the middle of this front, and over it a beautiful Tower, enriched with Gothic ornaments, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, erected by Dr. Fell, and perfectly corresponding to the taste of the rest of the buildings. In this Tower hangs the great Bell called *Tom*, (the weight of which is eight tons and a half,) on the sound of which the Scholars of the University are to retire to their respective Colleges. The greatness of the proportions in the front, and the magnificence of the whole, raise the admiration of every spectator, and help him to form an idea of the great mind



The West Front of Christ Church.

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of Cardinal Wolsey. In this Quadrangle are the statues of Queen Anne, Cardinal Wolsey, and Bishop Fell; that of the Cardinal in the south-east corner is justly admired as an excellent piece of workmanship.

The great Quadrangle is 264 by 261 feet in the clear. The Hall takes up more than half the south side; we ascend to it by a spacious and stately Stair-case of stone, covered by a beautiful roof, and supported by a small single pillar of fine proportion. The Stair-case and Lobby, and the entrance into the Hall, have lately been altered at a considerable expence, under the direction of Mr. Wyat, with a view of rendering them more conformable to the rest of the building. This building is considerably elevated, and the whole finished with a balustrade of stone. The south, east, and part of the west sides, with the magnificent Kitchen to the south of the Hall, were erected by the Cardinal. The east and north sides of this Quadrangle are taken up with the Dean's and four of the Canon's Lodgings.

In the year 1638, the North Side of the grand Quadrangle was begun. On the Restoration, this part of the building was resumed, by the direction and encouragement of Dr. Fell, then Dean of the College; and finished anno 1665, when the spacious Terrace-walk was made, with the Bason, Fountain, and statue of Mercury in the centre.

The Hall is by far the most magnificent room of the kind in Oxford, and perhaps one of the largest in the kingdom. The roof is framed of timber, curiously wrought, and so contrived as to produce a very grand and noble effect. There are near 300 compartments in the cornice, which are embellished with as many coats of arms, carved and blazoned in their proper colours.

At the upper end of the Hall there is an ascent of three steps, which run through the whole breadth; near which is a beautiful Gothic window in a recess, which demands the attention of the curious.

This superb room is beautified, and improved, by completing and painting the wainscot and roof, and the addition of a great number of portraits of eminent persons, who were educated at the College, which are disposed in the following manner.

Over the High Table.

Ellis, Bishop of Kildare.

Corbet, Bishop of Norwich.

HENRY VIII. a full length.

BUST of GEORGE III.

King, Bp. | Duppera, Bp. | Cardinal | Queen | Fell, Bp. | Morley, Bp.
of Lond. | of Winton. | Wolsey. | Elizabeth. | of Oxon. | of Winton.

King, Bp. of London.	Bradshaw, Bp. of Bristol.	Smallridge, Bp. of Bristol.	Boulter, Abp. of Armagh.	Dr. Aldrich.	Dr. Atterbury.
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*On the South Side, beginning
at the upper End.*

Potter, Abp. of Canterbury.
Moore, Abp. of Canterbury.
Trevor, Bp. of Durham.
Barrington, Bp. of Durham.
Tanner, Bp. of St. Asaph.
William Stratford, D.D. Canon
of Ch. Ch.

Dr. Busby, Master of Westmin-
ster School.

Mr. Locke.
Sir G. Dolben, Bart.
King, Bp. of Chichester.
Morton, Bp. of Meath.

Over the Chimney.

A Bust of George I.
Benson, Bp. of Gloucester.
Wake, Abp. of Canterbury.
Este, Bp. of Waterford.

The Window.

Markham, Abp. of York.
Bagot, Bp. of St. Asaph.

*Over these, beginning at the
lower End.*

Godwin, Bp. of Bath and Wells.
Howson, Bp. of Durham.
Heton, Bp. of Ely.
Peers, Abp. of York.
Westfaling, Bp. of Hereford.
Sanderson, Bp. of Lincoln.

*On the North Side, beginning
at the upper End.*

Compton, Bp. of London.

Dolben, Abp. of York.

Sir J. Trelawney, Bp. of Win-
ton.

Wood, Bp. of Lichfield and Co-
ventry.

Drummond, Abp. of York.

Over the Chimney.

A Bust of George II.

Blackbourn, Abp. of York.

Hooper, Bp. of Bath and Wells.

John Friend, M. D.

Gilbert, Abp. of York.

Cox, Abp. of Cashel.

Clavering, Bp. of Peterborough.

Edward, Earl of Oxford.

Sir J. Dolben, Preb. of Durham.

A. Alsop, B. D.

Gastrel, Bp. of Chester.

Sir F. Barnard, Bart.

J. Parsons, M. D.

T. Burton, D. D.

Dr. Sprat, Archd. of Rochester.

Hickman, Bp. of Londonderry.

J. Pelling, D. D.

R. Frewin, M. D.

*Over these, beginning at the
upper End.*

Griffith, Bp. of St. Asaph.

Smith, Bp. of Gloucester.

James, Bp. of Durham.

Ravis, Bp. of London.

Bancroft, Bp. of Oxford.

Mathew, Abp. of York.

Godwin, Bp. of Hereford.

At the lower End of the Hall.

The Duke of Portland.

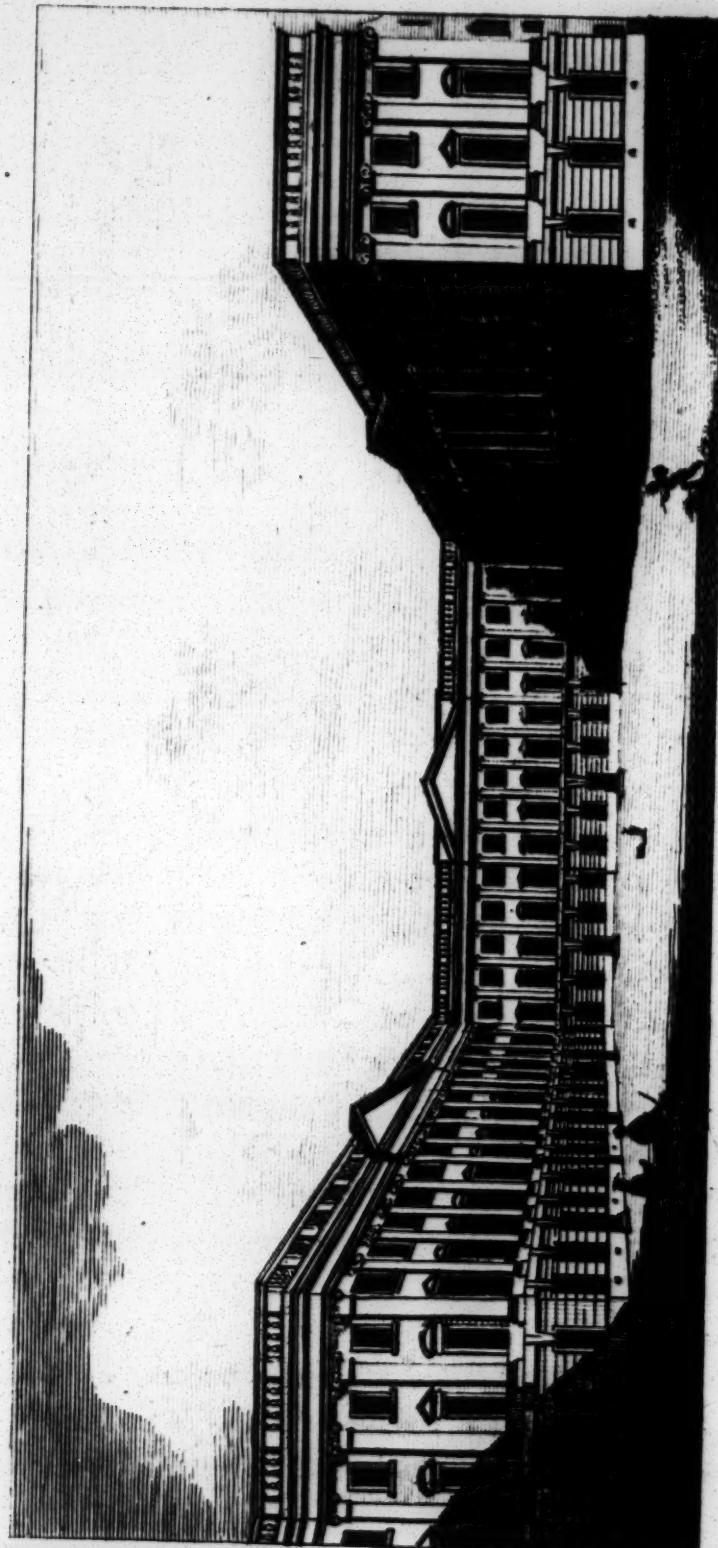
Mr. Devisme.	Sir Dudley Carlton.	Sir Henry Bennet,	Hon.
Vis. Dorchester.		Earl of Arlington.	G. Grenville.

William Lord Mansfield.

Lord Smallwell	David Ld.	Sir John Stone, Abp.	Earl of
Mendip.	Bp. Oxon.	Mansfield.	Skynner, Kt.
			Armagh.
			Orrery.

Sir A. M'Donald,	Lord Gren- ville.	Robinson, Abp.	Agar, Abp.	Lord Auck- land.	Cleaver, Bp. Fernes.
Knt.		Armagh.	Cashel.		

The Church of this College, which is the Cathedral of the diocese, is on the east of the grand quadrangle, a venerable structure, originally the Church of St. Frideswide's Monastery; on or near the site of which the College is erected. It was finished before the year 1200. The roof of the Choir is a beautiful piece of stone-work, put up by Cardinal Wolsey, who also rebuilt the Spire. The east window was painted by Mr. Price, senior, of London, after a design of Sir James Thornhill, representing the Epiphany. In the Dormitory, which is an aisle on the north side of the Choir, is the tomb of St. Frideswide, who died A. D. 739. At the north corner of the west end is a window curiously painted, representing St. Peter delivered out of Prison by the Angel: beside the principal figures, there are a considerable number of Roman soldiers in various sleeping attitudes, admirably well drawn: and, though a very small portion of the glass is stained, the colours are brilliant, and the whole appears very lively. It was painted by J. Oliver, in his eighteenth year, and given by him to the College in the year 1700. In this and other parts of the Church are some monuments, no less remarkable for their elegant inscriptions than their beautiful structure. In the aisle, south of the choir, is a good portrait in the first window of Robert King, who was the last Abbot of Oseney, and the first Bishop of Oxford.



Markham.

In the Tower are ten celebrated bells, brought from Oseney Abbey, as was the great bell called Tom, before mentioned.

In this Church Choir Service is performed every day at ten and five; except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is at eight in the morning.

Three sides of Peckwater Court are uniform, designed by Dr. Aldrich, then Dean, as eminent for his skill in architecture as for his knowledge in most other branches. Each side contains 15 windows in the front. The lower story is rustic, in which are three entrances. The second story, and the attic above it, are contained in the height of the Ionic order, which rests upon the rustic. Over the five middle windows in each side is a beautiful pediment, which projects, supported by three-quarter columns of the same order, as the entablature and balustrade of the other parts are by pilasters.—On the fourth side of this Court is a magnificent Library, 141 feet long, built in the Corinthian order, the pillars of which are four feet in diameter. Underneath was intended a piazza opening to the square, with seven arches, and an ascent of three steps running the whole length of the building. This design has been since altered, for the more convenient reception of the great collection of books belonging to the College. The wainscotting, book-cases, and stucco work, as well on the stair-

case as in the rooms of the Library, are very highly finished, particularly the beautiful festoons in stucco, charged with symbolical imagery, severally representing the particular branch of literature contained beneath. At each end are marble busts, one of Dr. Boulter, late Primate of Ireland; the other of Dr. Freind, late Master of Westminster School. In the lower apartments, both to the right and left, are deposited the celebrated collection of Pictures given to the College by General Guise; among which are some from the collection of King Charles I. A portrait by Titian. The Flight into Egypt, by Guido Reni. The Family of the Caracci's represented in a Butcher's Shop, the most celebrated performance of Annibal Carracci. Two Nativities, by Titian. Jesus and St. John embracing, by Raphael. A Nativity, by Raphael. The Fable of Ericthonius delivered to the Nymphs to be educated, by Salvator Rosa. Venus and Cupid, by Titian. St. Francis in a vision, supported by Angels, by Annibal Carracci. An Ecce Homo, by Ludovico Carracci. A Medusa's Head, by Rubens. The Pale of an Altar, with figures larger than the life, by Corregio. Two half-lengths of Women, by Domenichino.

In the lower room also, on the right hand, is a bust of General Guise over the door; and on the left is one of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Trevor, late

Bishop of Durham; and in the entrance to the staircase are busts of the late eminent Physicians, Drs. Frewin and Lee. Fronting the staircase is an elegant statue of Dr. Robinson, the late Primate of Ireland; and upon a pedestal, in the recess on the north side of the upper apartment, is an admirable statue of Mr. Locke, formerly Student of this House, by Roubiliac.

Canterbury Court, once Canterbury College, is now most elegantly rebuilt, from a plan suitable to Peckwater, with a superb gateway, under the direction of Mr. Wyat, by the munificence of Dr. Robinson, late Primate of Ireland, and other Benefactors.

The Chaplains' Court is situated south-east of the grand quadrangle, on the north side whereof is a large building of new chambers; the walls of which was the Hall or Refectory of St. Frideswide's Priory.

The Court of the Grammar School is south of the great quadrangle, having the Hall on the north side of it: under part of the Hall is the spacious Common Room, in which is an excellent bust, by Rysbrack, of Dr. Busby, formerly Master of Westminster School, and a considerable Benefactor to the College. Round the room are the pictures of several of the Masters of the same School, and other eminent members of the Society. On the south side is the new Anatomical Theatre, erected and endowed by

the late Dr. Lee, Physician to King George II. at the expence of 20,000l. with a proper stipend to the Lecturer, &c. In it is a fine collection of anatomical preparations and injections. The Wide Gravel Walk, shaded on each side with elms, deserves our notice, being a quarter of a mile in length, and of a proportionable breadth. It commands a sight of Lord Harcourt's seat, a pleasant prospect of the Meadows, the Thames, and some adjacent villages.

This College was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, upon the place where formerly stood the Priory of St. Frideswide, which, and several other religious foundations, were dissolved, in order to endow the new College intended by the Cardinal. The design was far from being completed at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, little more being built than the east, south, and part of the west sides of the great quadrangle, and the Kitchen. And as to the foundation itself, whatever it might be at that time, it is certain it was afterwards lessened, and the form of it altered two or three times by the King. The disgrace of the Cardinal happened in the year 1529, when the King seized upon this College, as well as the other estates belonging to the Cardinal. In the year 1532, at the instance of Lord Cromwell, the King new-modelled the foundation, and gave it the name of *King Henry the Eighth's College*. This was suppressed in

1545, and in the year following the Episcopal see was removed from Oseney to this College, and the Church of St. Frideswide constituted a Cathedral, by the name of Christ's Church.

This foundation has continued in the same form ever since. It consists of a Dean, eight Canons, 101 Students, part of which are elected annually from Westminster School; and the other vacancies, as they happen, are filled up by the Dean and Canons; eight Chaplains, eight Singing-Men, and as many Choristers, a Schoolmaster, an Organist, &c. Since the time of Queen Elizabeth, this College has largely experienced the bounty of several benefactors, particularly Bishop Fell, who left ten Exhibitions of 10l. per ann. to Commoners, to be held for ten years from the time they were nominated to them. The 101st Studentship was added by William Thurston, Esq. 1663. Several Exhibitions were given by Lady Holford, for Scholars educated at the Charter-House, and more by other benefactors.

Visitor. The KING.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

PEMBROKE College, so called from the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University at the time it was founded, is situated near St. Al-

date's Church, in a direct line from the grand Gate of Christ Church, and consists of two small courts. The quadrangle is uniform, having the Hall at the north-west angle, in which are pictures of the Founders and some Benefactors, and a bust of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon. The Chapel is a small, elegant building, of the Ionic order, with a beautiful Altar-piece, a copy, by Cranke, from Rubens's picture at Antwerp of our Saviour after his Resurrection. In the Garden, which is west of the Chapel, is a pleasant Common Room, and a Terrace-walk. The Master's Lodgings, which join to the College on the north, is a modern edifice.

This College, formerly Broadgate Hall, was founded anno 1620, by Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton, Esq. and Richard Whitwick, S. T. B. Rector of Ilsley, Berks, for a Master, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars. Four of Mr. Tesdale's Fellows to be chosen out of his relations, and the rest to come from Abingdon Free-School.

As to Mr. Whitwick's benefaction, two of the Fellows and two Scholars to be of his kindred, and the rest from Abingdon School.

King Charles I. granted to this Society the perpetual advowson of St. Aldate's Church, and certain lands for the maintenance of one Fellow, to be chosen from Guernsey or Jersey.

Archbishop Abbot, Juliana Stafford, and Francis Rous, were the next Benefactors; and Dr.

George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, founded five Scholarships for the natives of Guernsey and Jersey.

Queen Anne annexed a Prebend of Gloucester to the Mastership. Lady Holford gave two Exhibitions of 20l. a year each; Dr. Hall, Master of this College, and Bishop of Bristol, built the Master's Lodgings; Sir John Bennet, Lord Osulstone, endowed two Fellowships and Scholarships; Mr. Townshend gave eight Exhibitions to young Scholars from Gloucestershire; and Sir John Philips, Bart. in 1749, founded one Fellowship and one Scholarship.

The present members are, a Master, fourteen Fellows, thirty Scholars and Exhibitioners; the whole number of Students usually about 70.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

HALLS.

FIVE Halls or Academical Houses, not incorporated, are still remaining. Originally the Students lived chiefly in Halls or Hotels, where Professors and Tutors resided. But when the Colleges were founded, and still more when the Reformation took place, the liberal education now in use brought the Students to the more convenient accommodation in Colleges. These Societies are not endowed, though they have

had considerable benefactions, which are dispensed to the Students in Exhibitions, which they enjoy for a stated time. They are under the government of their respective Principals, whose incomes arise from the room-rent of the chambers. The Students take an oath to obey the statutes and customs of the Hall, which statutes are made and altered by the Chancellor, who has the nomination of the Principals, and is Visitor of all the Halls, except St. Edmund Hall, which is dependant on Queen's College, and the Principal appointed by that Society.

ST. ALBAN HALL.

I. **St. ALBAN HALL**, which is in St. John's parish, adjoins to Merton College on the east. It had its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who conveyed the premises to the Abbey of Littlemore. Of this Hall were Archbishop Marsh; Dr. Lamplugh, Archbishop of York; Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, who built the front of the Hall as it is at present; and William Lenthall, Speaker of the Long Parliament.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

II. **St. EDMUND HALL** is opposite to the east side of Queen's, on which College it is dependant, and has about forty Students. The buildings were completed, and other considerable improvements made, while the late Dr.

Shaw, that eminent traveller, was Principal. Of this Hall were Dr. John Mill, who published the Greek Testament, printed at the Theatre; and Thomas Hearne, M. A. that diligent Antiquary.

NEW INN HALL.

III. NEW INN HALL stands at the west end of the city, near the Church of St. Peter in the Bailey. It was formerly called Trillock's Inn, from John Trillock, Bishop of Hereford, who built it in the year 1349. Opposite this Hall is the gateway of a College of Monks of the Augustine order, in which Erasmus resided two years. He left an elegant Latin Poem on his manner of living there.

ST. MARY HALL.

IV. ST. MARY HALL is situated north of Oriel College, near the High-street. It consists of one quadrangle, formed by the Principal's Lodgings on the north, the Hall and Chapel on the south, and on the east and west by the Chambers of the Students.

This Hall was erected by King Edward II. Some Exhibitions have been given to assist the Students in the prosecution of their studies.

Several eminent men have resided and been educated here, viz. Cardinal Allen, Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor Hatton, Erasmus, Mr. Sandys the celebrated English poet and traveller, &c.

The buildings of this Society received considerable improvements in the last century, the east side having been entirely rebuilt by the contributions of several Noblemen and Gentlemen educated here; and the south side of the quadrangle has been lately raised and finished by benefactions from Dr. Nowell, the late Principal, and other members of the Society. The number of Students is about 60.

MAGDALEN HALL.

V. MAGDALEN HALL is adjoining to the west side of Magdalen College, to which it is an appendant. The number of Exhibitions given to this Hall supplies it with many members. It was erected by William Waynflete, the Founder of Magdalen College, and has a large Grammar School joined to it, intended as a nursery for Magdalen College. The number of Students is generally about 70.

OXFORD TERMS.

Hilary Term begins January 14.—Ends on Saturday before Palm-Sunday.

Easter Term begins on Wednesday after Low Sunday—Ends on Saturday before Whitsunday.

Act Term begins on Wednesday after Whitsunday—Ends on Saturday after Act Sunday.

Michaelmas Term begins Oct. 10.—Ends Dec. 17.

THE LATE AND PRESENT
G O V E R N O R S
 OF THE RESPECTIVE
COLLEGES AND HALLS.

Late and present Presidents of Magdalen College.

1768. *George Horne*, D. D.
 1791. *Martin Jof. Routh*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of University College.

1764. *Nathan Wetherell*, D. D.
 1808. *James Griffith*, D. D.

Late and present Provoosts of Queen's College.

1767. *Thomas Fothergill*, D. D.
 1797. *Septimus Collinson*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of All Souls College.

1767. Right Honourable *Lord Tracy*, D. D.
 1793. *Edmund Isham*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Brasenose College.

1785. *William Cleaver*, D. D.
 1809. *Frobham Hodson*, M. A.

Late and present Principals of Hertford College.

1775. *Bernard Hodgson*, LL. D.

Late and present Wardens of New College.

1768. *John Oglander*, D. D.
 1794. *Samuel Gauntlett*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of Wadham College.

1783. *John Wills*, D. D.
1806. *William Tournay*, D. D.

Late and present Presidents of Trinity College.

1776. *Joseph Chapman*, D. D.
1808. *Thomas Lee*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of Balliol College.

1785. *John Davey*, D. D.
1798. *John Parsons*, D. D.

Late and present Presidents of St. John's College.

1772. *Samuel Dennis*, D. D.
1795. *Michael Marlow*, D. D.

Late and present Provofts of Worcester College.

1777. *William Sheffield*, D. D.
1795. *Whittington Landon*, D. D.

Late and present Rectors of Exeter College.

1797. *Henry Richards*, D. D.
1808. *John Cole*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Jesus College.

1768. *Joseph Hoare*, D. D.
1802. *David Hughes*, D. D.

Late and present Rectors of Lincoln College.

1784. *John Horner*, D. D.
1792. *Edward Tatham*, D. D.

Late and present Provofts of Oriel College.

1768. *John Clark*, D. D.
1781. *John Eveleigh*, D. D.

Late and present Presidents of Corpus Christi College.

1748. *Thomas Randolph*, D. D.
1783. *John Cooke*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of Merton College.

1790. *Scrope Berdmore*, D. D.
1810. *Peter Vaughan*, D. D.

Late and present Deans of Christ Church.

1783. *Cyril Jackson*, D. D.
1809. *Charles Henry Hall*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of Pembroke College.

1796. *John Smith*, D. D.
1809. *George William Hall*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Alban Hall.

1759. *Francis Randolph*, D. D.
1797. *Thomas Winstanley*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Edmund Hall.

1787. *William Dowson*, D. D.
1800. *George Thompson*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of St. Mary Hall.

1764. *Thomas Nowell*, D. D.
1801. *Phineas Pett*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of New Inn Hall.

1767. *Robert Chambers*, LL. B.
1803. *James Blackstone*, LL. D.

Late and present Principals of Magdalen Hall.

1787. *Matthew Lamb*, D. D.
1788. *Henry Ford*, LL. D.

THE LATE AND PRESENT
CHANCELLORS and VICE-CHANCELLORS
WITH THE PRESENT
REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT,
PROFESSORS, &c.

CHANCELLORS.

1792. WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK,
DUKE of PORTLAND.
1809. WILLIAM WYNDHAM, BARON GRENVILLE.

HIGH STEWARDS.

1786. *William, Earl of Dartmouth.*
1801. *John Scott, Lord Eldon.*

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1806. The Rev. *Henry Richards*, D. D. Rector of
Exeter College.
1808. The Rev. *John Parsons*, D. D. Master of
Balliol College.

Present Representatives in Parliament.

The Right Hon. *Sir William Scott*, of Doctors
Commons.
The Right Hon. *Charles Abbot*, Palace Yard, West-
minster.

PROCTORS.

Stephen Peter Rigaud, M. A. Exeter College.
Rev. Henry Wheatley, M. A. Queen's College.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

William Howley, D. D. Canon of Christ Church.
Margaret

Margaret Professor of Divinity.
Rev. Sept. Collinson, D. D. Prov. of Queen's Coll.

Regius Professor of Hebrew.
Rev. Joseph White, D. D. Canon of Christ Ch.

Regius Professor of Greek.
Rev. William Jackson, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.

Regius Professor of Civil Law.
Joseph Pbillimore, LL. D. Student of Ch. Ch.

Vinerian Professor of Common Law.
James Blackstone, LL. D. of New Inn Hall.

Regius Professor of Physic.
Sir Christopher Pegge, M. D. of Christ Church.

Professor of Modern History.
Rev. Henry Beeke, D. D. of Oriel College.

Savilian Professor of Astronomy.
Rev. Abram Robertson, D. D. of Christ Church.

Savilian Professor of Geometry.
Stephen Peter Rigaud, M. A. of Exeter College.

Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Rev. George Cooke, M. A. of Corpus Christi Coll.

Professor of History.
Rev. Thomas Winstanley, D. D. Prin. of Alban Hall.

Lord Litchfield's Clinical Professor.
Martin Wall, M. D. of New College.

Aldrichian Professor of Physic.
Robert Bourne, M. D. of Worcester College.

Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry.
John Kidd, M. D. of Christ Church.

Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy.
Sir Christopher Pegge, M. D. of Christ Church.

Professor of Botany.
George Williams, M. D. of Corpus Christi Coll.

Archbishop

Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic.
Rev. *Joseph White*, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.

Lord Almoner's Praelector in Arabic.
Rev. *Henry Ford*, LL. D. of Magdalen Hall.

Professor of Poetry.
Rev. *Edward Copleston*, M. A. of Oriel College.

Professor of Music.
William Crotch, D. M. of St. Mary Hall.

Public Orator.
William Crowe, B. C. L. of New College.

Radcliffe's Librarian.
George Williams, M. D. of Corpus Christi Coll.

Registrar of the University.
Rev. *John Gutch*, M. A. of All Souls College.

Keeper of the Bodleian Library.
Rev. *John Price*, B. D. of Trinity College.

Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.
William Lloyd, B. C. L. of Wadham College.

Keeper of the Archives.
Rev. *Whittington Landon*, D. D. of Worcester Coll.

University Officers.
Esquire *Robert Hall*, B. C. L. of Divinity.
Bedels. *William Rhodes*, M. A. Phyfic and Arts.
 George Valentine Cox, M. A. of Law.

Yeomen *Mr. Andrew Dix*, of Divinity.
Bedels. *Mr. John Wise*, of Phyfic and Arts.
 Mr. William Taman, of Law.

Mr. *William Goodenough Dodd*, University Clerk.
Mr. *John Green*, Divinity Clerk.
Mr. *John Green*, Virger.

PLÉASANT AND EASY
TOURS FROM OXFORD

TO

BLENHEIM CASTLE,
The Seat of his Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH:

AND

NUNEHAM,
Of Earl HARCOURT.

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BLENHEIM CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

With a Catalogue of the

PRINCIPAL PORTRAITS AND STATUES,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

TAPESTRY, PAINTINGS, GARDENS,

PARK, &c.

THE Castle of BLENHEIM, the seat of his Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, is situated west of Woodstock, a market and borough town, about seven miles and a half from Oxford.

From the town we enter the Park through a spacious portal of the Corinthian order; from whence a noble prospect is opened to the Castle, the Bridge, the Lake with its Valley, and other beautiful scenes of the Park. The House in particular, which we survey from this point, obliquely, is probably no where viewed to greater advantage.

The front is 348 feet from wing to wing, and consists of a variety of architecture, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. On the pediment of the south front towards the garden is a noble busto, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the gates of Tournay.

We enter the house on the east, through a portal built in the style of martial architecture, on the top of which is a reservoir, which supplies the house with water from the river. This leads us into a quadrangle chiefly consisting of arcades and offices. From hence we pass into the grand area.

Through the superb portico elevated on massy columns we enter

THE HALL.

This magnificent room is of the height of the house, and of a proportionable breadth. It is supported by Corinthian pillars.

Over the door going into the Saloon.

A Bust of John Duke of Marlborough.

Two Statues in Bronze, viz.

The Venus of Medicis, and the Faun, both from the originals in marble in the Duke of Tuscany's collection at Florence, and executed by Max. Soldani Benzi, at Florence, 1711.

Above, upon the right and left, are several marble Termini, with two excellent Statues of a Nymph and a Bacchanal.

The Ceiling, painted by Sir James Thornhill, allegorically represents Victory crowning John Duke of Marlborough, and pointing to a Plan of the Battle of Blenheim.

The Bow-Window Room.

From the Hall, we proceed along a Gallery to the Bow-Window Room. The famous Battle of Blenheim is pourtrayed in the tapestry on the right at entrance, and occupies a considerable space. The principal action

is confined to the taking of Marshal Tallard. The Battle of Wynendael is represented in the Tapestry on the left

Over the first door is St. Jerome studying, very fine, by Giorgioni. Over the chimney, a most capital original picture, by Raphael, of the Virgin and Child, St. John and St. Nicholas, formerly belonging to the Capella degli Ansidei at Perrugia.

On a Pannel to the right.

A fine Head after An. Caracci, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A Head of Lady Anne Churchill, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

A small picture of the Assumption, by Tintoret.

A female Head, by Reubens.

Two Monkies in the habit of Monks, by Teniers.

A Madona and Child, by Leonardo da Vinci.

Over the second door are two Nymphs, by an uncertain master.

Between two beautiful fluted Corinthian Pillars, another portrait of Lady Anne Churchill, by Kneller.

A small pendent cabinet, with a miniature Painting, by Lady Clifden.

On the next Pannel.

A Man's Head, unknown, by Titian.

A beautiful etching of a Wood Nymph, by the Princess Royal; given to her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, by her Royal Highness.

An allegorical original Drawing, by Cipriani, intended as a frontispiece to the second volume of the *Gemmæ Marlburiana*.

Between the opposite Pillars.

A Portrait of Prince Eugene.

An elegant Engraving of the Marquis of Tavistock, Father to the present Duke of Bedford, by Watson.

On the next Pannel.

A Man's Head, unknown, by Holbein.

An Etching, by the Princess Royal.

An original Drawing, by Cipriani,—the frontispiece to the first volume of the *Gemmæ Marlburiana* : the subject from Pliny's *Nat. Hist.*

Over the third door, a Battle Piece, by Wouvermans.

In the Duke's Dressing Room

The Paintings are, Venus and Adonis, by an uncertain Artist ; a Magdalen, by young Palma ; our Saviour in the Virgin's lap, by Titian ; St. Mark writing his Gospel, by old Palma ; Inside View of a Church, by Steenwyck ; a Spanish Sea-Port, by Weenix ; Destruction of Pharaoh and his Host, by old Frank ; two Beggar Boys, by Murillio ; Esther and Ahasuerus, by Paul Veronese ; three Beggar Boys, by Murillio ; a Holy Family, by Reubens ; Charles Earl of Sunderland, by Kneller ; George I. by an unknown Artist ; sleeping Venus and Satyr, from the School of Reubens ; a View of Althorpe, the seat of Earl Spencer, by Tilleman.

The East Drawing Room.

Over the door going in from the Dressing Room is a Holy Family. The Marchioness de Havre ; the Duchess of Buckingham and her Children ; and Mary of Medicis, all by Vandyck. An oval Portrait of King William III. by Sir G. Kneller ; Death of the Virgin Mary, by Guido ; a Holy Family, by Vandyck ; an Annunciation, by Corregio ; an oval Portrait of Lady Chesterfield, by Vandyck ; a Whole-length of Philip II. of Spain, by Ti-

tian ; a most capital Bacchanalian Piece, by Reubens ; Andromeda chained to the Rock, by the same ; the Offering of the Magi, by Reubens ; a French Camp, by Watteau ; a small Cabinet with Miniatures of the present Family ; two small Landscapes, by a French Artist ; Cattle, by Rosa di Tivoli ; two corresponding small Landscapes, as before ; another corresponding Cabinet, inclosing Miniatures ; a Landscape by Paul Brylle ; Lord Henry and Lady Charlotte Spencer, by Sir J. Reynolds ; Reubens, Wife, and Child, by Reubens, presented to the first Duke by the city of Brussels ; Charles I. by Vandyck ; a Holy Family, supposed by Raphael, a present from the town of Ghent ; Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. by Vandyck ; an Angel, by Corregio ; Cattle and Figures, by Wovermans ; a Landscape, small, by Claude Lorraine ; a broad Day-break, by Vandermeer. This Drawing Room is furnished with crimson damask.

The Grand Cabinet.

In this room, which is also furnished with crimson damask, the paintings, which are well worthy of particular observation, are, A Holy Family, by Reubens ; a Madona standing on a Globe surrounded by Angels, by Carlo Maratti ; the Offering of the Magi, by Reubens ; our Saviour blessing the Children, by Reubens ; Filial Affection exemplified in the Roman Daughter, by Reubens ; Return of our Saviour from Egypt, by Reubens ; Lot's Departure from Sodom, by Reubens, a present from the town of Antwerp ; Paracelsus, by Reubens ; a Madona, her head encircled with Stars, supposed the miraculous Conception, by Carlo Dolce ; Raphael's Dorothea, by himself ; Head of Reubens, by

the same ; Pope Gregory, and a female Penitent, by Titian ; a Holy Family, by Ludovico Caracci.

The Blue Drawing Room,

Which has gilt ornaments to the blue damask.

The Paintings are, Isaac blessing Jacob, by Rembrandt ; Catharine of Medicis, by Reubens ; Time cutting Cupid's wings, by Vandyck ; William Marquis of Blandford, by Sir G. Kneller ; a Landscape, by Vandermeer ; a Dutch Family, by Ostade ; a Landscape, by Gaspard Poussin ; Dorothy Countess of Sunderland, celebrated by Waller, by Vandyck ; another Landscape, by Gaspard Poussin ; a small beautiful Family Piece, by Gonzales ; a very fine Landscape, by Wovermans ; Ladies Caroline and Elizabeth Spencer, by Romney ; on the right of which are two Heads of young Women, by Paul Veronese ; on the left our Saviour and St. John, by Carlo Dolce ; the Woman taken in Adultery, by Rembrandt ; our Saviour and the Virgin in the clouds, and a Monk worshipping, by Annibal Caracci ; our Saviour and the Virgin in the clouds, &c. by Tintoret ; twenty-three Miniature Portraits in one frame ; a Holy Family, by Ludovico Caracci ; Cattle and Figures, by Bamboccio.

The Winter Drawing Room.

The Tapestry is a Representation of the Cardinal Virtues.

Over the Chimney is a very fine Portrait of Mary Duchess of Richmond, and a Girl presenting her gloves, by Vandyck.

Over the doors, Lord Stafford and his Secretary, and Mrs. Killigrew and Mrs. Morton, by Vandyck.

The Dining Room.

Over the door going in from the Drawing Room is a capital Piece of Cattle and Figures, by Castiglione; a Bacchanalian Piece, by Vandyck; Lot and his Daughters, by Reubens, given by the Emperor of Germany; Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. by Vandyck; Venus and Adonis, by Reubens, given by the Emperor Joseph I.; the present Duke, Duchess, and six Children, by Sir J. Reynolds; the Rape of Europa, by Paul Veronese. On the pannels near the windows are six small Landscapes, by Wootton.

THE SALOON.

This Room, which is nobly decorated, is proportioned to the magnificence of the rest. The lower part is lined with marble, which affords a cool retreat in the warmest weather.

The several compartments represent the different Nations in their various habits and modes of dress, by La Guerre.

The Ceiling is emblematic, representing John Duke of Marlborough in the midst of his victories stopped by Peace, and Time reminding him of the rapidity of his own Flight, painted also by La Guerre.

Over the right-hand Chimney, as we enter from the Hall, a Bust of Caracalla.

Over the other, a Bust of a Roman Consul.

The Green Drawing Room.

The Tapestry represents more of John Duke of Marlborough's Battles.

Over the nearest door to the Saloon is a Portrait of a young Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, by Barroccio.

Over the opposite Door.

Meleager and Atalanta, very masterly, by Reubens.

On the pannel near the window next the Saloon, the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Lucca Giordano.

A Madona and Child, by Nic. Poussin; a Garland of Flowers, with Figures in the middle, by Rottenhammer.

On the Pannel opposite this are,

The Offering of the Magi, by Lucca Giordano; a Holy Family, by Nic. Poussin; a Garland of Flowers, with Figures in the middle, by Rottenhammer; a highly finished Picture of her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, by Romney.

State Drawing Room.

The Tapestry continues to represent the farther Description of the Battles of John Duke of Marlborough.

Over the Chimney.

The present Duke of Marlborough, by Romney: a capital Painting upon black Marble, by Allesandor Verones.

Over the first door is a Fruit-piece, by Lucca Giordano.

Over the opposite door, St. Laurence distributing the Ornaments of the Altar, by Il Prete Genoese.

The State Bedchamber,

Which is furnished with blue damask, with elegant gilding, has on the Chimney a Bust of Diana, over which is a very capital Picture of Seneca bleeding to death, by Lucca Giordano.

On a Pannel to the right are,

A Portrait of King Edward VI. by Holbein; a View

of Architecture, by Panini; the burning of Troy, by old Frank.

Over the Doors.

Two Pieces of Still-life, by Maltese.

THE LIBRARY.

From a series of smaller yet magnificent apartments we are suddenly struck at entering this superb room, which is 183 feet long, and 31 feet 9 inches wide in the centre. The Doric pilasters of marble, with the complete columns of the same, which support a rich entablature, the window-frames, the surrounding basement of black marble, and the stuccoed compartments of the vaulted ceiling, are in the highest taste both of design and finishing. It was originally intended as a gallery for paintings; but the late Duke adding utility to elegance, furnished it with a noble collection of books, made by Lord Sunderland, his Grace's father. Their number amounts to more than 24,000 volumes, which renders it the principal private collection in England.

At one end of the room is a highly-finished Statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbrack, with this inscription:

To the Memory of Queen ANNE,
Under whose Auspices
JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH
Conquered.
And to whose Munificence
He and his Posterity
With Gratitude
Owe the Possession of BLENHEIM.
A. D. MDCCXXVI.

*Over the marble Door is
A Bust of Milo Crotoniensis, by Wilton.*

*Over the left-hand Chimney is
A Bust of Charles Earl of Sunderland, who collected
this Library.*

*Over each Chimney are
Landscapes after Gaspard Poussin.*

*Over the right-hand Chimney is
A Bust of Charles Spencer Duke of Marlborough, by
Rysbrack.*

*At the farther end of the room is
A fine Greek Bust of Alexander, in very good pre-
servation, on a Therm, designed by Sir William Cham-
bers.*

*And in this room are two antique Statues, of Diana
and Julia Domna, on Mahogany Therms.*

*The Whole-length PORTRAITS are,
King William the Third.—Queen Anne.*

John Duke, and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.

Charles Duke of Marlborough.

Elizabeth Duchess of Marlborough.

Francis Earl of Godolphin.

Anne Countess of Sunderland.

Elizabeth Countess of Bridgewater.

The Hon. John Spencer.

*The Right Honourable Lady Georgiana Spencer, now
Countess Cowper.*

John Duke of Montagu.

*Before we leave this Gallery, I must direct the Spec-
tator to its Bow-windows, from whence we have a de-
lightful prospect of the declivity descending to the wa-*

ter, and the gradual ascent of the groves which cover the opposite hill.

N. B. In the Galleries of the Attic Story there is a large Collection of Family Portraits, by different Masters.

THE CHAPEL.

This is one of the wings : in which is a superb Monument to the memory of the first Duke and Duchess, by Rysbrack. They are represented with their two sons, who died young, as supported by Fame and History. Beneath, in a basso relievo, is the taking of Marshal Tallard.

The Altar-piece is

Our Saviour taking down from the cross, by Jordaens of Antwerp.

THE GARDENS

include a great variety of ground. The descent on the south-west side ; the extent and beauty of the water ; the grandeur of the opposite bank, the cascade, the new bridge and lower piece of water, form an assemblage of great and beautiful objects in no other place to be met with.

The ground on the south-east is a happy contrast to the south-west side ; the Gardens here seem to lose themselves in the Park, amidst a profusion of venerable oaks and intersected avenues, from whence they derive an air of most indeterminate extent, which is very pleasing. Lastly, the beautiful plain in the front of the House, and the picturesque effect of the Village rising out of the Wood below, call for our attention.

These Gardens have been considerably enlarged, and thrown into the form they now wear, by the present

Duke, who has likewise farther beautified them by the addition of some judicious and well-placed ornaments ; particularly the Temple of Diana, and an elegant little temple in what is called the Flower Garden : to which we may add two noble Bronzes, and some copies of antique Vases in stone.

THE PARK

is eleven miles in circumference, and contains many delightful scenes. The lover of rural variety will be entertained here with every circumstance of beauty which he can expect from diversified nature ; from hill and valley, water and woods.

The pleasure-grounds have lately received a considerable improvement and enlargement, by throwing a neat Chinese bridge over the lake, near the cascade ; and inclosing and laying down, in the most elegant style, a pretty large tract of the opposite hill. In this delightful spot several grottos are so naturally introduced, that art scarcely appears. But the most capital object is a magnificent fountain, a present to John Duke of Marlborough ; which, after lying neglected for many years, has been recently erected in the vale, near the eastern limits of the new improvements. On one side of this fountain is the subsequent Latin inscription ; and on the three other sides is the same in three different languages, Greek, Italian, and Spanish.

Ad Innocentium XI. Summum Pontificem.

Pro. Carolo. II. Hispaniarum Rege.

Excelc : D: D: Gazpar: De. Haro, et Guzman.

Murchio. De. Carpio. Et Helicheo Orator.

Ad Typum Molis. In Agonali Foro ERECTÆ.

Ab Equite. Bernino. Opus. Hoc. Exstrui.
Jussit, Eodem. dirigente. Qui. Interim.
Dum perficeretur. Defunctus.
Hoc: Posthumo. Partu: Inexhaustam.
Mentis. Fœcunditatem Clausit.
Anno Dom. M.DC.LXXXI.

At a small distance from this noble piece of sculpture is a mineral spring, commonly called Newfound Well; which, flowing into a beautiful antique basin, externally adorned with numerous figures in basso relievo, is from thence discharged by the mouths of two lions near the top, and immediately disappearing, soon enters the lake.

About the middle of the grand approach is a magnificent Bridge, chiefly consisting of three arches, the centre one of which is larger than the Rialto at Venice: the water is formed into a spacious lake, which covers the whole extent of a capacious valley, surrounded by an artificial declivity of a prodigious depth, and is indisputably, both with regard to its accompaniments and extent, the most capital piece of water in this kingdom.

In this Park originally stood a Royal Palace, where King Ethelred called a Parliament. Henry I. inclosed the Park with a wall, part of which is now remaining. His successor Henry II. principally resided at this seat, and erected in the Park a house encompassed with a Labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance, for the habitation of his concubine Fair Rosamond. This romantic retreat, commonly styled *Fair Rosamond's Bower*, was situated on the hill, to the north-west of the bridge, above a remarkable bath, or spring, called at present Rosamond's Well.

In this palace Edmund, the second son of Edward I was born, and thence denominated Edmund of Woodstock ; as was Edward the Black Prince. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was kept a prisoner here, under the persecutions of Queen Mary.

This palace retained its original splendor, and was inhabited by our kings, till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demolished in the succeeding times of confusion. Its magnificent ruins were remaining within the memory of man, near the bridge, to the north, on the spot where two sycamores have been since planted as a memorial.

The Park and Manor of Woodstock, with other appurtenances, were granted, with concurrence of Parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth year of her reign, to John Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, in recompence of the many illustrious victories obtained under his command against the French and Bavarian armies ; particularly at Blenheim.

The grant of the crown, and the services of the Duke, are fully specified on the pedestal of a stately column, 130 feet in height ; on the top of which is a Statue of the Duke, situated in a grand avenue. On one side is the following inscription, supposed to be written by the late Lord Bolingbroke.

The Castle of BLENHEIM was founded by Queen ANNE,
In the Fourth Year of her Reign,

In the Year of the Christian Æra 1705.

A Monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the
Signal Victory

Obtained over the French and Bavarians,

Near the Village of Blenheim,

On the Banks of the Danube,

By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

The Hero not only of this Nation, but of this Age ;
Whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field ;

Who by Wisdom, Justice, Candour, and Address,
Reconciled various, and even opposite, Interests ;

Acquired an Influence

Which no Rank, no Authority can give,
Nor any Force, but that of superior Virtue :

Became the fixed important Centre,
Which united in one common Cause

The principal States of Europe ;

Who by Military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour,
In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,

Broke the Power of *France*,

When raised the highest, when exerted the most ;

Rescued the Empire from Desolation ;

Asserted and confirmed the Liberties of *Europe*.

The House itself was built at the public expense :
but the Bridge, the Column just mentioned, and the
Portal contiguous to the Town, were erected solely at
the charge of Sarah Duchess Dowager of Marlborough.

NUNEHAM-COURTENAY, THE SEAT OF EARL HAROURT.

AT the general survey this manor belonged to Richard de Curcy: afterwards to the Family of Riparys, or Redvers. Mary, youngest daughter of William de Redvers, Earl of Devon, (who, as well as his uncle William, was surnamed de Vernon,) married Robert de Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, in 1214.—It is probable, that by this marriage the manor of Nuneham was carried into the Family of Courtenay, and thence assumed the name of Nuneham-Courtenay.

After them succeeded (the Pollards) Sir John Pollard of Devon. From them it came to — Audley of the Court of Wards, called the Rich Audley.

From him to Robert Wright, Bishop of Litchfield, whose son, Calvert Wright, sold it to John Robinson, of London, Merchant, (temp. Ol. Cromwell,) knighted in 1660, by King Charles II. and made Lieutenant of the Tower.

From the Robinsons it descended to David Earl of Wemys, (who married Mary, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Robinson, Baronet,) from whom it was purchased in the year 1710, by Simon, first Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of England.

The house was built by the late Earl, but has since been much altered and enlarged (by the addition of a Court of Offices, &c.) according to the plans of Mr. Brown: it stands in a park of six miles and a half in

circumference, well wooded, and containing near twelve hundred acres, in which "are Scenes" worthy of the bold pencil of Reubens, or to be subjects for the tranquil sunshines of Claude Lorrain." The Gardens contain thirty-eight acres, and, except the Terrace and Flower-Garden, were laid out by Mr. Brown.

From the centre window of the Breakfast Room, round the south side of the Garden, and back again, is half a mile and sixteen poles.

From the same place along the Terrace, round the hill, at the termination of it, and back again, is a mile and a furlong.

In entering the House you pass through a Vestibule, which is ornamented with Doric Columns, and Casts of antique Statues; and ascend by an oval Geometrical Stair-case to

THE SALOON,

30 feet by 16, and 18 and a half high, hung with blue Damask, and the following Pictures :

Over one of the Chimneys, Susannah and the Elders, by Annibal Caracci. Over the other, two Beggar Boys, by Murillio. It came from Penshurst.

The following eight Heads hang on either side of them: William fifth Lord Paget, by Sir Peter Lely; Lady Ann Finch, second daughter of Sir Thomas Finch, Bart. and first Earl of Winchelsea, wife to Sir William Waller, General of the Parliament Army in the Civil War, by Vandyck. A Portrait of one of the Harcourt Family, by Mirevelt; fine. George Simon Viscount

* See Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters, octavo Edition, Volume the second, p. 145.

Nuneham, (late Earl Harcourt,) at the age of seventeen, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, capital.

Another Portrait of one of the Harcourt Family, which, as well as the former, was a present from Harcourt Powell, Esq.; Simon Harcourt (afterwards Viscount and Earl), only son of the Hon. Simon Harcourt; the Head by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated Actress, in the character of Isabella in the Fatal Marriage, by Hamilton; Elizabeth, daughter of King James the First, Electress Palatine and Queen of Bohemia, by Honthorst; a present from her to Sir Simon Harcourt. Over the centre Door, a Nymph with Cupids, representing Evening, by Valerio Castelli. Over the other two Doors, Aubrey Vere, twentieth and last Earl of Oxford of that House, by Walker. Baron Rhynwick, by Mirevelt; a very good Portrait; the Hands remarkably fine. At one end of the room, Henrietta Maria, Queen to King Charles the First, by Vandyck; under it the Nativity, by Pietro da Pietri. At the other end of the room, Lady Mary Tufton, fifth daughter of John, second Earl of Thanet, first wife to Sir William Walter, Bart. of Sarsden in Oxfordshire, by Sir Peter Lely; under it, Dead Game, by Fyt, from the collection of Mr. Bagnols.

THE ANTE-ROOM,

24 feet by 15, and 18 and a half high.

Over the Chimney, Sarah, daughter of Richard Jennings, Esq. of Sandridge in Hertfordshire, wife to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; a present from her to the first Lord Harcourt. Over one Arch a View of part of the Quay and Bay of Naples, by Gaspar Occhiali. Over the other Arch, a View of part of Rome and the Tiber, by the same hand.

Under them, two Heads, by Cornelius Jansen. At one end of the room, King William, hunting, with several Figures, by Wotton. Under it the two following Pictures: a Herdsman with Cattle, by Peter Vander Leuw; from the collection of Mr. Bagnols: a Landscape, with Cattle, by Rogman. At the other end, a ruined Bridge, with Figures, by Crabetje. Under it the two following Pictures: Christ driving the Money-Changers out of the Temple, on marble, by Bassan; the Holy Family, by Albano. Over one Door, the Hon. Simon Harcourt, only son of Simon first Viscount Harcourt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the other Door, Elizabeth, daughter of John Evelyn, Esq. of Wooton in Surrey, his Wife, by Dahl.

THE LIBRARY,

32 feet 4 by 19, and 14 feet 4 inches high.

Over the Chimney, Mary, eldest daughter of William Danby, Esq. of Swinton in Yorkshire, wife to the Hon. William Harcourt, by Opie, after Sir Joshua Reynolds; a very fine Head of Mr. Prior, by old Dahl; Mr. Pope, a fine Portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; a present from the former to the first Lord Harcourt: George Bussy Villiers, fourth Earl of Jersey, by Brompton, after Angelica. Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated Actress, in the character of Hermione in the Winter's Tale, Scene the last, by Pine. William Whitehead, Esq. late Poet Laureat, by Wilson. Georgiana, daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq. wife to John Earl Spencer, by Gogain, after Gainsborough. Richard Grenville, Esq. (afterwards Earl Temple,) at the age of nineteen, by Rosalba; a legacy from Anna Chamber, late Countess Temple. Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Simon, Earl of

Harcourt, wife to Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell in Buckinghamshire, in crayons, by Miss Read. Mary, daughter of Brigadier General Le Pel, wife to John Lord Hervey, Baron of Ickworth, eldest son of John first Earl of Bristol of that Family, in crayons, painted at Paris; a present from the Hon. Horace Walpole. J. J. Rousseau, by Gogain, from Ramsey, since altered from a cast taken off his face after his death. The Hon. Horace Walpole, youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, and Earl of Orford, by Gogain, after Ramsey. Mr. Mason, by Doughty. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, by Zee-man. Henrietta Jane, daughter of Col. Speed, wife to the Compte de Viry, by Falconet. Anne, eldest daughter of Simon first Viscount Harcourt, wife to John Barlow, Esq. of Slebeck, in Pembrokeshire, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over one Door, — Witham, Esq. by Cornelius Jansen. Over the other Door, his Wife.

THE EATING-ROOM,

33 feet by 24, and 18 and a half high.

The Chimney-piece was designed by Stuart, over which hangs a very fine Picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the late Earl and Countess (Elizabeth, second daughter of George Venables Vernon, first Lord Vernon), in the Coronation Robes, and of the Hon. William Harcourt, youngest son of the late Earl, in the uniform of Aide-de-Camp to the King. On one side of the Chimney, a fine Landscape, with a Water-Fall, by Ruysdaal; the Figures by Wovermans.—Under it, a Landscape by Claude Lorrain. On the other side, Dogs and dead Game, very fine, by Snyder.—Under it, a Landscape, by Ruysdaal. Over one Door, William

Henry Duke of Gloucester, in the Robes of the Order of the Garter, by Opie. Over the other Door, Philip Duke de Vendome, (Grand Prieur in 1710,) a very fine Portrait by Mignard ; a present from the Hon. Horace Walpole. At one end of the room, two Views of the Ruins of Rome, &c with Figures, antique Statues, Vases, and Bas-reliefs, by Paolo Panini ; painted for the late Earl. A large Landscape, by Rosa da Tivoli.

Under them the four following Pictures :

A Landscape, by Swanvelt ; two Fruit Pieces, by Michael Angelo Campidoglio ; a Landscape with Figures, by Van Goyen ; a Landscape by Gaspard Poussin. At the other end, the Meeting of Ulysses and Nausicaa, very capital, by Salvator Rosa ; a present to the late Earl, from the Duke de Harcourt. Two other Pieces of Ruins, by Panini.

Under them the three following Pictures :

Noah and his Family preparing to enter the Ark, by Imperiali ; a Farm-Yard, with Figures and Cattle, by Murillio, from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols ; a Landscape, with a Cottage, by Decker.

THE OCTAGON DRAWING-ROOM,
30 feet by 24, and 18 and a half high, hung with blue
Damask, and the following Pictures :

On one side of the Chimney, the Holy Family, a celebrated Picture, by Barocci, known by the name of la Madonna della Gatta, from the Cat in one corner. It has been etched by himself, and was in the collection of the Earl of Pomfret.—Under it, the Madonna and Child, very beautiful, by Guido ; bought out of the Hotel de Hautfort at Paris. On the other side, the Nativity, by Bronzino. Under it, St. John preaching in the Wilderness, by Albano ; from the collection of the Earl of Wal-

degrave. Mars, Venus, and Cupids, by Nicolo Poussin, very capital; from the collection of Mr. Furnese.—Under it the three following Pictures: a beautiful Picture of Ruins, with Figures, by Filippo Laura; from the collection of Dr. Mead. A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle, by Berghem; a present from Sir John Blaquier, K. B. A Landscape, by Taverner, beautiful and very rare; a present from Miss Fauquier. Moses sweetening the Waters of Meriba, by Nicolo Poussin: the Figures larger and more highly coloured than those of that Master usually are.—Under it the three following Pictures: another Picture of Ruins, by the same hand, and from the same collection as the former. A view of the Rhine, by Vasterman, very rare. An Evening, with a Shepherd and Sheep, highly finished, by Bamboccio.

The following eight Pictures hang on either side of the Doors, and are small:

The Trinity, painted on a gold ground, by Andrea del Sarto; a present to the late Earl from Mr. Knapton. Spring, with four Cupids, a beautiful Picture, by Filippo Laura; a present from William Fauquier, Esq. St. Cecilia lying dead, and two Boy-Angels, exquisitely painted, by Dominichino. Christ crowned with Thorns, by Allessandro Veronese. The Holy Family, by Rottenhammer, in the style of the old Italian Masters; from the collection of Mr. Fauquier. A most lively Portrait of Sofonisba Anguisciola, by herself, very rare; from the collection of Mr. Bagnols. Two highly finished views of the Rhine, by old Griffierre.

THE GREAT DRAWING-ROOM,

49 feet by 24, and 18 and a half high.

The Ceiling was designed by Stuart, the Chimney-

piece, by Paul Sandby ; it is hung with crimson Damask, and the following Pictures :—At one end of the room, two large and fine Landscapes, by Van Artois ; the Figures by Teniers.—Under them the three following Pictures ; Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and widow of James second Earl of Waldegrave, a capital Portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A Landscape with a Cart overturning by Moonlight, a capital Picture, by Reubens, well known by Bolswaert's Print, called *la Charette Embourbée* ; from the collection of the Comte de Guiche at Paris. A Landscape with Figures, a perfect Picture of both. On one side of the Chimney, St. Margaret, whole-length, a most capital Picture, by Titian ; it was in the collection of King Charles the First, and has been etched by Hugh Howard (the Painter). Under it the three following Pictures : a very fine Landscape with Figures, by Nicolo Poussin ; from the collection of Mr. Houlditch : it has been engraved by Vivares. A Landscape, with Ruins, beautiful, by Patel ; from the collection of Mons. de la Live at Paris. A fine and bright Landscape, with Buildings, by Gaspard Poussin ; the Figures by Nicolo. On the other side, a Landscape, with large Figures, by Francisco Bolognese. Under it, the three following Pictures : a Landscape, with Figures and Cattle, by Reubens (or Van Eden). A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle, by Cuyp ; from the collection of Lord Kingsland, at Dublin. A Moonlight on the Water, a perfect Picture of Vander Neer. At the other end of the Room, two other large Landscapes, by Van Artois, the Figures in one of them by Teniers, from the collection of Mr. Bagnols.

Under them the three following Pictures :

The Holy Family, by Le Sueur, very fine. Louis the Fourteenth on Horseback, attended by his Court ; the Prince de Condé on a dark grey Horse ; Monsieur de Turenne on a dun one, immediately behind the King, by Vander Meulen ; an entertainment on the Texel, with English and Dutch Yachts, a capital Vander Velt.

THE STATE BEDCHAMBER,

32 feet 4 by 20 feet 6, and 14 feet 4 inches high, hung with crimson Velvet, and the following Pictures :

Over the Chimney-piece, which was designed by Stuart, Simon Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor, (afterwards Viscount,) only son of Sir Philip, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Lettice, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Knollis, Esq. wife to William fourth Lord Paget, by Marc Garrard. Anne, daughter of William fourth Lord Paget, wife to Sir Simon Harcourt, married secondly to Sir William Waller, by Mrs. Beale. Simon, only son of Simon first Lord Viscount Harcourt, painted at Paris, by Le Bel ; it belonged to Mr. Prior. The Right Hon. Sir Simon Harcourt, eldest son of Robert ; he was Governor of Dublin in the year 1642, and was killed at the siege of Carrick-Main in 1643, by Mirevelt. Simon Earl Harcourt, in the Robes of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Head by Hunter of Dublin, the Drapery and Back-ground by Doughty. Rebecca, daughter and heiress of Charles Le Brass, Esq. of Pipewell Abbey in Northamptonshire, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. wife to Simon Earl Harcourt, in the Coronation Robes, by Knapton. Frances, daughter of Geoffrey Vere, fourth son of John Earl of Oxford, wife to Robert Harcourt. Robert

Harcourt, eldest son of Sir Walter; he was the principal Adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh, in his voyage to Guiana, and at his own expence built and fitted out three Ships for that Expedition. Over one of the Doors, Sir Philip Harcourt, eldest son of Sir Simon, by Gogain, from a Miniature by Mrs. Beale. Over the other Door, Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Waller, by Lady Anne Finch.—Also a Copy from Mrs. Beale, by the same hand.

THE DRESSING-ROOM.

Over the Chimney, a Turkish Army on its march, by Wyck; View of the Cascade of Terni, by Orizonti; a Stag attacked by Dogs, by Oudry. Over one Door, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, and widow of Sir William Atherton, wife to Sir Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Garter, as represented on her Tomb at Stanton-Harcourt, with the Garter and its Motto, above the Elbow of her left Arm. There are but two other similar instances known of Ladies wearing the Insignia of that Order, viz. that of Constance, daughter of John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, first married to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and secondly to Sir John Gray, Knight of the Garter, (temp. Hen. V.) and Earl of Tankerville, on her Tomb, (now defaced,) in the Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower;—and that of Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaucer, and wife to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, (temp. Hen. VI.) on her Tomb in the Church of Ewelm. Sir Francis Walsingham. Giles Bruges, third Lord Chandos, a present from the Hon. Horace Walpole: it came from Weston (Mr. Sheldon's); the Dress is remarkable. Over the other Door, Sir Robert Har-

court, son of Thomas and Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Franciss. Nicholas Fuller, a noted Counsellor and Champion of the Puritans; he died in prison, 1619. Two small Sea Pieces; a View of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli; ditto of the Amphitheatre at Rome, by Gaspar Occhiali; a Cupid in crayons, by Miss Read; a present from her. An old Man's Head, ditto, by Lutterel; a Sea-port, by Tempesta of Genoa; Ruins, with a view of Rome, by ditto; King James I. by Marc Garrard; a Woman on Horseback, with several Figures and Animals, by Watteau; a Battle, by Wyck; Michael, son of Sir Walter Harcourt; he commanded one of his brother Robert's Ships in Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition. A Nymph and Satyr, after Jordaens; Mr. Addison in crayons; John Sotherton, Baron of the Exchequer; —— Joliffe, Esq. by Peter Lely; Architecture, with Figures, by Viviani; Dogs attacking a Boar, by Oudry.

SECOND DRESSING-ROOM.

Over the Chimney, Mary, daughter of Sir William Waller. William de Harcourt, Knight, son of Robert and Isabel, who brought the Manor of Stanton into the Harcourt Family. Simon Harcourt, (afterwards Viscount and Earl,) only son of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Maud, daughter of John Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, and widow of John Lord Botetourt, wife to Thomas de Harcourt, Knight, son of Sir William and Johanna, daughter of Richard Lord Grey, of Codnor. Obt. 17th of Richard II. From her Tomb at Stanton-Harcourt. Rebecea, daughter of —— Joliffe, Esq. wife to Sir Samuel Moyer. A Sea-port, with Figures—Italian. Robert Harcourt, Knight, son of Sir

John and Anne, daughter of Sir John Norris : he was Standard-bearer to King Henry VII. at the Battle of Bosworth, Knight of the Bath 1495, and Banneret 1497. From his Tomb at Stanton-Harcourt. Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. by Riley; good. A Landscape, by Ermels; a present from Sir John Blaquiere. Dogs, dead Game, &c. by Snyder; a Landscape—Italian; two Landscapes, by Wotton; that on the left very good. Christ and St. John, after Reubens, by one of his Scholars. Three small Drawings in oil, School of Reubens. A view in Ireland, by Deane; Penelope, after Angelica; a favourite Dog, by Falconet; Mary, daughter of Richard Spencer, of Derbyshire, Esq. wife to William Jennings, Esq. of Long Wittenham, Berks. A Head, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the Door, Frederick, second son of Sir Simon Harcourt.

THE FLOWER-GARDEN.

This small spot contains only about an acre and a quarter; but from the irregularity of its form, the inequality of the ground, and the disposition of the trees, it appears of considerable extent: the boundary is concealed by a deep plantation of Shrubs, which unites with the surrounding Forest Trees that stand in the Park. The Garden is laid out in patches of Flowers and clumps of Shrubs, of unequal dimensions, and various shapes, and a Gravel-walk leads round it to the different Buildings and Busts, on which are the following Inscriptions.

At the entrance, under the Pediment of a Doric Gate, is inscribed the following Sentence from J. J. Rousseau, (in allusion to the flowers:)

“ Si l’Auteur de la Nature est grand dans les grandes choses, il est très-grand dans les petites.”

Fronting the Gate is a Bust of FLORA on a Therm;

Here springs the Violet all newe,
And fresh Perwinke riche of hewe ;
And Flouris yallowe, white, and rede,
Such plenti grew ther ner in mede :
Full gai is all the Grounde, and queint
And poudrid, as Men had it peint,
With many a fresh and sondry Floure

That castin up ful gode savoure. CHAUCER.

Turning to the right a Bust of COWLEY, with the following Inscription :

When Epicurus to the world had taught,
That Pleasure was the chiefest good,
His life he to his doctrine brought,
And in a Garden’s shade that sovereign good he sought.

COWLEY.

In a more wild and retired part of the Walk, (with a high Shrubbery on either side of it,) which leads through detached Trees to the Grotto, are busts of Cato of Utica, and of Jean Jacques Rousseau, with the following Inscription :

CATO.

A ce nom saint et auguste, tout ami de la vertu
Doit mettre le front dans la poussiere, et honorer
En silence la mémoire du plus grand des hommes.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

ROUSSEAU.

Say, is thy honest Heart to Virtue warm !
Can Genius animate thy feeling Breast !

Approach, behold this venerable Form,
'Tis Rousseau; let thy Bosom speak the rest.

BK. BOOTHBY, Esq.

THE GROTTO

is composed of rough Stones, intermixed with Spars and Petrifications, to imitate a natural Cavern, and the Front partially concealed by Ivy and a variety of Rock Plants: in one corner of the Grotto, on a Piece of white Marble of an irregular form, are inscribed these Verses, from the Comus of Milton :

Musing Meditation most affects
The pensive secrecy of desert Cell;
And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired Solitude,
Where with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She plumes her Feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various Bustle of Resort
Were all too ruffled, and sometimes impair'd.

Proceeding through a continuation of the same Shrubbery, (which appears to grow on rocky ground,) after having passed the Bust of Locke, you look over the widest part of the Garden, and see the Dome of the Church above the Trees in the opposite Boundary.

LOCKE.

Who made the whole internal World his own,
And shew'd confess'd to Reason's purged Eye,
That Nature's first best Gift was Liberty.

(The first line is from Thomson; part of the second, and the whole of the third, from Mason.)

THE TEMPLE OF FLORA.

The design taken from a Doric Portico at Athens: in

the centre of the back wall is a Medallion of Flora, from the Antique, in white Marble, and under it this Inscription from Ariosto :

Vaghi boschetti di soavi Allori,
 Di Palme, e d'amenissime Mortelle,
 Cedri, et Aranci, c'havean frutti e fiori,
 Contesti in varie forme e tutte belle,
 Facean riparo a i fervidi calori
 Di giorni estivi con lor spesse ombrelle :
 E tra quei rami con sicuri voli,
 Cantando se ne giano i Rossignoli.

A Bust of FAUNUS on one side of the Temple.

Faunus would oft, as Horace sings,
 Delighted with his rural seats,
 Forsake Arcadia's groves and springs,
 For soft Lucretile's retreats.
 'Twas Beauty charm'd ; what wonder then,
 Enamour'd of a fairer scene,
 The changeful God should change again,
 And here for ever fix his reign ?

W.M. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

A Bust of PAN on the other side.

Here universal Pan,
 Knit with the Graces and the Hours in Dance,
 Leads on th' eternal Spring. MILTON.

BUST OF VENUS.

Thee, Goddess, thee the Clouds and Tempests fear,
 And at thy pleasing presence disappear :
 For thee the Land in fragrant Flow'rs is dress'd.

DRYDEN; from Lucretius

BUST OF APOLLO.

Lucido Dio,

Per cui l'April fiorisce. METASTASIO.

THE BOWER

is a square Building, twelve feet by ten, the Ceiling is coved, and the whole painted green; the Front is covered with a Treillage of the same colour, against which are planted Roses, Woodbines, Jessamines, and several kinds of Creepers, and appears like three Arches cut through the Shrubbery; within is a Cast of Cupid and Psyche from the Antique, and on a Tablet above the centre Arch are inscribed the following Verses.

Fair Quiet, have I found thee here,
 With Innocence, thy sister dear!
 Mistaken long, I sought thee then
 In busy Companies of Men;
 Your sacred Plants, at length I know,
 Will only in Retirement grow.
 Society is all but rude,
 To this delicious Solitude,
 Where all the Flowers and Trees do close
 To weave the Garland of Repose.

AND. MARVELL.

BUST OF PRIOR.

See, Friend, in some few fleeting Hours,
 See yonder what a change is made!
 Ah me! the blooming pride of May
 And that of Beauty are but one;
 At Morn both flourish, bright and gay,
 Both fade at Evening, pale and gone.

THE URN,

placed on an altar, encircled with Cypresses, stands within a Recess in the Shrubbery that surrounds the Garden. The bank that rises behind is planted with flowers, and a Weeping Willow, large Weymouth Pines, and other Evergreens, form the back Ground.

Sacred

To the Memory of FRANCES POOLE,
Viscountess Palmerston.

Here shall our ling'ring Footsteps oft be found,
This is her Shrine, and consecrates the Ground.
Here living sweets around her Altar rise,
And breathe perpetual Incense to the Skies.
Here too the thoughtless and the young may tread,
Who shun the drearier Mansions of the Dead ;
May here be taught what worth the world has known.
Her Wit, her Sense, her Virtues were her own ;
To her peculiar—and for ever lost
To those who knew, and therefore lov'd her most.

O ! if kind Pity steal on Virtue's Eye,
Check not the Tear, nor stop the useful Sigh ;
From soft Humanity's ingenuous Flame
A wish may rise to emulate her Fame,
And some faint Image of her worth restore,
When those who now lament her are no more.

George Simon Harcourt, and the Hon. Elizabeth Vernon, Viscount and Viscountess Nuneham, erected this Urn, in the year 1771, and William Whitehead, Esq. Poet-Laureat, wrote the Verses.

The CONSERVATORY, 50 feet by 15, is planted

with Bergamot, Cedrati, Limoncelli, and Orange-Trees, of various kinds and sizes. In summer, the Front, Sides, and Roof of the Building are entirely removed, and the Trees appear to stand in the natural ground ; the back Wall is covered with a Treillage, against which are planted Lemon, Citron, and Pomegranate Trees, intermixed with all the different sorts of Jessamines.

THE STATUE OF HEBE

terminates the principal Glade, and fronts the Temple of Flora. On the Pedestal are the following Verses.

Hebe, from thy cup divine,
 Shed, O shed, nectareous Dews ;
 Here o'er Nature's living shrine
 Th' immortal drops diffuse :
 Here while ev'ry bloom's display'd,
 Shining fair in vernal pride,
 Catch the colours ere they fade,
 And check the green Blood's ebbing tide,
 Till Youth eternal like thine own prevail,
 Safe from the night's damp wing, or day's insidious gale.

W.M. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

THE CHURCH

is a beautiful building of the Ionic order, in the style of an antique Temple : it was erected in the year 1764, at the sole expence of Simon Earl Harcourt, who gave the original Design, which afterwards received a small alteration from Mr. Stuart.

The principal Portico, which consists of six Columns, has no communication with the Church, but serves for a seat in the Garden ; the public Entrance is on the opposite side, and that to the Family-Closet through

the semicircular Portico, at the west end. The inside has been furnished and decorated by the late Earl. The Altar-piece, which represents the Parable of the good Samaritan, was designed and painted by Mr. Mason.

The Piece of Tapestry at the west end (which is framed like a Picture) represents the Chiefs of the twelve Tribes of Israel at the Passover.

THE END.

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